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To Tell a Man

Said H. Belloc, M. P., in his able article in "The London Daily Express":—

"To tell a man who has used wine and beer properly the whole of his life that they are harmful, and to try to mystify him into believing you by using long and technical words, is rank charlatanism and should be punished by the hearty and expressed contempt of every honest man. People who talk in this fashion should be made fools of. It is the best cure, and if they are not yet treated in this fashion it is because our society still suffers from a moral evil far worse than drunkenness, and that is lack of courage. Beer that is made out of malt and hops is healthy; and if substitutes of one kind or another are used, the concoction becomes more and more dangerous in proportion to the type of adulterant supplied. Beer has been an ordinary and healthy food of our ancestors from the earliest recorded times."

Moral: Drink the best, drink Lemp's. Call for a bottle of this delicious, strengthening beverage at your hotel, bar, club or cafe. If your dealer cannot supply you with a case for home use, kindly phone

Pither & Leiser

Wholesale Distributors,

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NELSON, B.C.



THE PREMIER SPEAKS

STIRRING SPEECH AGAINST PACT

(Continued From Page 1.)

It was not possible to present formally the gentleman who would stand for the riding in the coming election owing to the fact that he had not yet been nominated.

Varied Attractions.

In the early part of the afternoon, before the sports began, the crowd amused itself with the various contests offered by ingenious and busy concessionaires. The chief attraction was the "Duck the Black Baby," an arrangement whereby it was possible, for the small sum of a dime, to take three shots with baseballs at a small target which, when hit, would trip a seat on which a rare and radiant gent in a red flannel bathing suit was posed. As a result said gent would fall headlong into a tank of water. The novelty of seeing the red-flannelled human amphibian "take the wet" appealed to the crowd, and during the afternoon Premier McBride and Mr. Barnard were among the interested spectators. Another novel booth presented an opportunity, for a minor consideration, to throw three real if questionable eggs at the face of a careless gentleman seated behind a canvas screen. The fun at this reached its real height when a fair contestant grasped an egg too tightly and scattered it promiscuously over the brass-lunged dispenser of the ammunition.

a gentle slope. Above this stand was a most significant banner bearing on one side the Union Jack, on the other the Stars and Stripes, with the one word "Which?" between. At the left was another large banner with the legend "The Solid Seven for British Columbia." The speakers were all gathered on the platform when, at the request of many at the back of the audience who could not hear well, the place of speaking was changed to the foot of the stand near the corner of the hotel. Here, when President Taft arose to introduce the first speaker, were gathered many well known Conservatives, a number of whom spoke. Some of the speeches were very brief, but as was especially the case in that of Mr. G. H. Barnard, they were forceful and full of enthusiasm. Among those who sat on the platform, besides Premier McBride and Mr. Barnard and President Taft were: Hon. Dr. Young, Fred Davey, M.P.; H. F. Wright, M.P.; John Jardine, M.P. for Esquimalt; Thomas Caven, M.P. for Cranbrook; Mr. John Arbuthnot; Frank J. Mackenzie, M.P. for the Delta; Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K.C., president of the council; Harry Wright, M.P. for Nelson; Charles E. Pooley, K.C.; Mayor Lee of New Westminster; H. Dallas Helmcken, K.C., and Mr. R. F. Green.

Sounds the Keynote

It was indeed with a true ovation that Premier McBride was received. As he stepped forward hats were thrown in air, and cheer after cheer

speaking well for the perfection of organization and general readiness of the party in British Columbia, whenever an election might come. The conditions, so favorable in 1910, exist today in even larger measure, and there should be no difficulty in our rendering on the 21st September an excellent report to our constituents, Mr. Barnard. The people of this western province of Canada are British to the core, and British too in the best sense of His Majesty the King, and it is my good fortune to be able to tell you, fresh as I am from the great city of London, with what wonderful interest the people of the Homeland are now looking to Canada and how deeply they, too, are concerned in the destiny of this country of ours, a destiny so inseparably interwoven with the issue that is to be decided so shortly at the polls.

Canada's Destiny.

"Never before in the history of the Empire has Canada loomed so large in the eyes of Britons as it does now. Never has so general and so intelligent an interest in her affairs been made plainly manifest. It seems to me that with the very large number of prominent Canadians at the coronation and the prominence that Canadian interests have latterly assumed in the Old Land, our importance as a factor in the Empire was never before so strongly accentuated. The people of the Motherland realize that while they are wealthier than we and



FOUR PROMINENT FIGURES

One of the contests which aroused considerable interest was the choosing of the "Conservative Queen." This was by means of votes and the first prize was carried off by Miss Emma Price, the popular young daughter of the association's secretary. "Heralded by the Pipers' Band, the biggest individual crowd of the day arrived on the two o'clock train and marched in a long army to the grounds. The long programme of sports was begun right away and it was due the committee in charge to say that the manner in which the programme was run off was most praiseworthy. There was no hitch and no complaint and each event was in itself worth the trip from town. The most novel item of course was the Ladies' Hobble Skirt race, but the Baby Show and the Highland Scotch competitions were close seconds. The committee in charge of the sports was as follows: N. Nicholson, chairman; A. J. Moresby, starter; J. W. Lortimer, clerk of course; Alec Monteth, Robert Lowe and W. H. P. Sweeney, judges.

Premier McBride's arrival was announced by the Victoria City Band, which vied with the Pipers in making the day pleasant with excellent musical selections, by the playing of "Hail to the Chief." Shortly afterwards the notes of a bugle announced the beginning of the speeches. The crowd was soon massed before the large stand erected for the speakers on the top of

rang out, spontaneously and long-continued, so that it was several moments before he took up his theme, the message which he delivered being rightly interpreted as sounding the keynote of the forthcoming campaign and being listened to with closest attention, the only interruptions coming in frequent and most enthusiastic demonstrations of marked approval as some telling point was scored or argument firmly driven home. The premier's speech may fairly be called a masterly and statesmanlike presentation of his party's case—a speech vibrant with true and admirable patriotism, cogently practical and intensely Canadian. That it was one of the very best addresses the gifted speaker has yet made to his admirers and followers of this province appears to be the universal verdict. Said he:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I feel it a very great pleasure and privilege indeed to see so many hundreds of citizens of Victoria here today, and I feel proud indeed of the splendid reception that you have been kind enough to extend to my colleague and myself this afternoon, our annual picnic falling at so opportune an occasion to discuss in our own western fashion the pertinent issues that are to be disposed of by the people of Canada on the 21st proximo. Last year when we foregathered at Sidney, no election appeared to be imminent, yet we were encouraged with various reports from all the several districts

have more to show in established civilization for their greater age and consequent perfected maturity, yet in natural resources and all the true potentialities of strong nationhood, Canada presents the evidence that it must some day become the dominant factor in the Greater British Empire. And in the working out of this great destiny, we do not want to disappoint our kinsfolk of the Motherland. We want to send them a message on the 21st of September that they will understand as clear and unmistakable—that we are as Canadians still firm and strong for the Empire, that we are going to keep as our flag the good old Union Jack, that we are determined to preserve our dominion for that great future that nature has mapped out for it. I have never before been so deeply, so absolutely impressed with the greatness and perfection of Britain's true democracy. We hear so much of the spirit of freedom and equality typified by the Stars and Stripes, but those who live under that flag cannot begin to realize the full meaning of law, of liberty, of true equality in citizenship until they have been privileged to live under the Union Jack. No better example of this is to be found anywhere than in this British Columbia of ours. In the point of admirable laws, no state and no territory in the Union to the south is enabled to enjoy the same freedom, privilege and liberty as obtain in this province of British Columbia under



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W. H. Gossip, Manager Victoria Branch

the Union Jack. I have discussed this question with many leading Americans, pointing out conditions as they exist here in this province, and with wonder and amazement they have all been forced to admit that they dare not attempt to attain the same true democracy in the United States because of the dominant influence there of political cliques and combinations.

"Which?"

"Are we of Canada going to preserve this blessed heritage of liberty or are we to exchange it and our present fortunate conditions for those other conditions in which we find so much to criticize across the boundary line? Our Liberal friends declare that the policy of the Conservative party to-day is one of jingoism and talk of imaginary dangers of annexation. That the position of the Conservatives is sound and sane, that Conservative conclusions are the only ones that can legitimately be drawn, we have incontrovertible proof of. We have as evidence upon which to base our conclusions the authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself on the one hand, and on the other President Taft—that if ever there was a time

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5.)

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POPHAM'S RICE CAKES, per package.....35¢
POPHAM'S DOG BISCUITS, per sack, 65c or by the pound.....8¢
RODNIM HOUND MEAL, 5-lb. bags, each.....50¢

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The skill of the master shoemaker is emphasized in every seam.

The high class tailored models blaze the path which Fashion follows. This is the store that carries "Nettleton" shoes—the store that is interested in your service, from a sale down to a favor.

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BOWES' FOOD POWDER

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RECORD TRIP AROUND WORLD

M. Jagerschmidt, of French Newspaper Arrives on Empress of Japan—Will Circle Globe in 39 Days

Twenty-seven days from Paris via Siberia and Japan, making a record circuit of the globe, M. Jagerschmidt, a French newspaperman of The Excelsior of Paris, arrived by the Empress of Japan today. He says he will reach Paris in 39 days, breaking all previous records. Jagerschmidt left Paris July 17th and went to Moscow via Berlin and Warsaw, and then took passage by the trans-Siberian railroad to Vladivostok, where he caught the Russian steamer Ore for Tsuruga, Japan. This steamer was delayed by storm, and had it not been that Sir Claude Macdonald, British ambassador, allowed him to take passage on a special train for Tokyo, he would probably have missed connection with the C. P. R. steamer. He leaves Vancouver tonight by the silk train, and expects to catch the Olympic from New York. He was stopped by Russian police at Harbin, where he was arrested for taking photographs, but was soon released.

M. Jagerschmidt communicated with his paper from various points, noting his hurried impressions. He was indignant regarding his stoppage at Harbin, considering that Russian police had not the right to interfere with him in Manchurian territory. He was busy engaged photographing when he was taken in charge and his camera taken from him, to be returned later.

He will journey eastward through Canada to Montreal by the C. P. R. and goes from Montreal to New York to embark for Liverpool en route to Paris.

As but 27 days have elapsed since he left the French capital, he should easily make the circuit of the globe in less than forty days, the present record held by a British army officer, he should be made to accomplish the remaining portion of his journey in 11 days, which will land him in Paris in 38 days. He is positive that he will make it in 39 days, barring accidents.

VARIED ATTRACTIONS FOR ANNUAL FAIR

Bright Outlook that Coming Provincial Exhibition will Surpass Those Previously Held—Entries Received

Buildings crowded with the finest of displays, horse races of an interesting character, a horse show that will rival the best ever held in the northwest, and bronco-busting that will beat all such contests that have gone before, are some of the features of Victoria's annual fair which will take place from September 5th to 9th. Mr. George Sangster, the secretary, is busily engaged in completing his arrangements and the outlook never was more promising.

Owing to the engagement of a large amount of space in the main hall by the Vancouver Island Development League for an exhibit which will be designed to give the stranger an insight into the resources of the island, it has been necessary to have a large marquee constructed for the Horticultural association's contribution. That branch, therefore, will be distinctive.

Entries for the horse races are coming in every day. Three running and two harness events are planned for every afternoon.

With respect to the horse show, which always is the outstanding entertainment of the exhibition, Mr. Sangster gives his assurance that the assemblage of horses will excel that of previous years. All the chief Vancouver owners are coming across to participate, the fact that the Vancouver fair event immediately precedes that of the Island making it very convenient for them. The enthusiasts of Seattle, as usual, are evincing keen interest. Yesterday Mr. Sangster received a very gratifying communication from Mr. J. D. Farrell of Seattle. It was one of those little things that brighten the days just before the show when the work accumulates despite incessant labor. Mr. Farrell enclosed a list of entries, asked for the reservation of the box he has held for several years, and then announced that his daughter, Miss Helen Farrell, would like to donate a silver cup for class 22, lady's phaetons, to be won twice in succession before becoming the permanent

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SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

ESPECIAL interest attaches to this arrival of thirty autumn Suits (unpacked yesterday) because of their newness, their timeliness, their smart and authoritative style and their unquestionable value.

We must remember that the cool evenings of our climate necessitate a warm outer wrap of some description and a neatly tailored suit seems to supply the want more nearly than does any other type of apparel.

You will of course, note with approval, the slightly extended length of the coats, and the late skirt fashions—some with plaits, others severely plain. As a matter of fact, the suits in this \$27.50 line are perfectly plain tailored. Materials for the most part are rough, coarse woven, but not so heavy as their appearance would suggest.

Browns seem to be the favored color, although navy blue serges and tweeds are by no means lacking.

To encourage early buying we have marked these suits—though of the very highest class—at a price one would rightfully expect to pay for the most ordinary.



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SENATE DIFFERS WITH PRESIDENT

(Continued From Page 1.)

any, would be used against favorable action upon the treaty by the senate. Some of the opponents of the treaty in the form in which it was presented, went so far as to suggest that the circular had been distributed among senators by friends of the treaty with a view to sustaining the president's own position.

The question of the British ambassador's former attitude was referred to at some length in the senate by Mr. O'Gorman, the new senator from New York, who pointed out the possible

danger that might arise through a complete yielding to the views of an Old World diplomat. Mr. O'Gorman did not indicate positive opposition to the treaties, however.

To meet the desire for more information, Senator Bourne entered a motion, which the senate adopted, directing the committee on foreign relations to prepare a written report, giving the fullest possible information.

Both in committee and in the senate fear was expressed that the ratification of the treaties would have the effect of throwing open the door of arbitration to all the questions involved in

dealing with such Oriental nations as China and Japan and involving immigration and admission to the public schools.

Senator Borah moved the cancellation of the paragraph conferring extra privileges to the joint high commission.

Mr. Borah expressed himself as satisfied that the elimination of the provision would relieve the treaties of objection, but in the senate the objection was revived by Senator Pendergast of Washington, who said he feared that, even with the paragraph cut, these

questions of such vital interest to the Pacific coast would be held to be within the jurisdiction of the proposed tribunal of arbitration.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The senate today voted 49 yeas and 41 nays to ratify the treaties with China and Japan. The vote was 49 yeas and 41 nays. The senate today voted 49 yeas and 41 nays to ratify the treaties with China and Japan. The vote was 49 yeas and 41 nays.

The Daily Colonist.

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THE KING OF ENGLAND

A British contemporary commenting upon the fact that King George had informed Mr. Asquith that he would accept his advice in regard to the creation of peers, says: "He has thus shown himself to be King of England, not merely the agent of a clique." The expression "King of England" is used in the quotation in a broad sense to signify the King of the United Kingdom. The expression is well worth considering. His Majesty had to choose between acting in accordance with the advice of a minority twice confirmed in office in less than a year by the popular vote, and playing a role satisfactory to the great majority of the House of Lords. He acted as a constitutional British monarch must always act. He showed himself to be King of all England, again using the term in the widest sense, and not merely a monarch executing his own will in accordance with the wishes of a numerically small privileged class. Our reason for dwelling upon this point is that, if we may judge from what he has already done, it is the intention of King George to devote his efforts to the consolidation of the Empire, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the British people beyond seas should know the manner of man he is.

His Majesty has come to the Throne at an exceedingly critical period in the history of the nation. The monarchy is always on trial in a country governed as ours is by an unwritten constitution. It was very much on trial during the early days of Victoria's reign, but the wise young Queen and her wise ministers saved the situation. It was not on trial in any conspicuous way during the reign of Edward, for his infinite tact and boundless sagacity kept the people from desiring anything else than a king. It was on trial just the same, and beneath the surface of events men were watching to see how monarchy would conform to modern democratic conditions. His death occurred on the eve of the greatest constitutional crisis Britain has seen in centuries, whereby the responsibility created was cast upon his son and successor, who arose to it in a manner that has made the world recognize that he is worthy of his high office. Let no one make the mistake of supposing that His Majesty's position was an easy one. It was no small thing to set the great body of the peerage at defiance. When the historian comes a hundred years from now to write the story of the past few months, the people of another generation will see the picture of a king defying the Barons. A weak man might have yielded to them. It took courage to face the most ancient and proudest aristocracy in the world and force it to obey the wishes of the people constitutionally expressed. It is true that "the King can do no wrong," that there is always a ministerial buffer between him and the people; but the history of England shows this to be not always a protection. King George has shown that the monarchy is a real thing. He has demonstrated the truth of Tennyson's phrase, "a crown of democracy."

WONDERS OF THE SEA

A few evenings ago a ship with tall, tapering masts was escorted by two tugs from her mooring almost in the very heart of the city. When off the outer wharves one of the tugs cast off, sounding a note of good-bye as she did so, and the ship in charge of the other tug passed out into the night. Soon her masts were lost in the darkness and a little later her hull ceased even to be a black spot upon the water, and only the faint lights of the tug told that the vessel was still on her way to the ocean. By and by even they were too dim to be visible, and the watchers knew that a few hours later this tug would cast off and the ship would be left to the sea and the winds. If this only happened once, what a wonderful thing it would seem to be!

A hoarse note awakens the stillness of the night. Out to sea lights are seen moving. One gleams high above the water almost as if it were a star. Beneath this, and as if led by it and the lower lights, there is a great vague shadow. It looks like a huge ghost shrouded in black. Nearer the lights come, the shadow takes form, and we know it is an ocean liner seeking her first port after thousands of miles of buffeting by the sea and the winds.

If this had never occurred before what a wonderful thing it would seem to be!

Out from the shore, just where the moonbeams fall, there is a huge rock at whose base the gently breaking waves flash with pale phosphorescent light. When you looked across the water a few hours ago there was no rock and the ground swell, as it came rolling in, scarcely betrayed by the breaking crest what lay hidden beneath it. The sea, had rolled away, and you know that, even if you had watched it steadily, you could not have seen it go. If the tide only rose and fell once, what a wonderful thing it would seem to be! We would tell of it to our children and they to theirs and so on until it became wrapped up in such myth and mystery that it would seem like a poetic fancy.

Fierce out of the southeast the wind came. Yesterday, when you looked upon the sea, it seemed to smile as its little wavelets caught the sunshine. Now great crests of foam surmount hills of water, and they chase each other to the shore. The tide is full and the mighty waves have risen with it. They strike the rocks, are broken into spray and then recede into a great cavern of water. Yesterday you sat upon that rock, whose dripping sides are in the very centre of the cavern. Here, where the biting spray forces you from your chosen point of view, the children were playing yesterday. If this had only happened once, what a wonderful thing it would seem to be! It is wonderful even now, though you know it has happened a million times before and will happen a million times again.

The wonders of the sea! The strange fascination of the sea! The mystery of all things connected with the sea!

THE CONSERVATIVE PICNIC

Premier McBride's address at the Conservative picnic yesterday struck not only a patriotic but an eminently practical keynote for the present campaign. He dealt with reciprocity from many viewpoints and showed with telling force the fallacy of the arguments being advanced in its favor. His own arguments were driven home with incisive force, and the rounds of enthusiastic applause which greeted his periods augur well for the reception which reciprocity will get on polling day in Victoria. We think that we are right in saying that the speech was one of the ablest ever delivered by the premier. It showed him to be in splendid fighting trim, with all the old fire which characterized him during the last provincial campaign.

The picnic itself was the greatest ever held in the vicinity of Victoria and high praise is due to those who were responsible for carrying it into effect with such success.

A SMALLER WORLD

Puck was ready to put a girdle round the world in forty minutes. Mr. Jagerschmidt, who passed through Victoria yesterday, is going to do it in less than forty days. He expects to reach Paris in thirty-nine days from the time he left here, and barring accidents he will. Like a wise man he chooses the Canadian Pacific route. Jules Verne's hero made the imaginary trip in eighty days, but was only able to manage it by taking advantage of the fact that he gained a day on the sun when he crossed the 180th Meridian. But Mr. Jagerschmidt will not do that. The feat is creditable to the man who is making it only because it shows that he is a good student of time-tables. It was made possible by the perfection of modern transportation facilities.

The world is growing smaller. This journey around the world that any one can accomplish in the same time, if he has the money to pay for his transportation, and which, when the new Pacific Empresses are put on, will be possible perhaps in thirty-five days, occupied much less time than our grandfathers sometimes used to spend in crossing the Atlantic in the days before steam was applied to navigation. We note another remarkable thing: This traveler might have sent daily bulletins of his progress to his friends at his starting point for even out on the Pacific, if he had chosen to do so, he could have despatched wireless messages to other ships, which could have passed them on to the shore stations. It is all a very wonderful thing, is it not?

The next thing to be accomplished is for some one to make a round-the-world trip by aeroplane. Aviators believe that the trans-Atlantic trip is not by any means beyond the reach of possibility. It is only a question of carrying sufficient gasoline. The Pacific might present a more difficult problem; but if an aviator took the northerly route, he would not have to make any very long flight without alighting. Soon we shall have some one proposing to ascend high enough to let the earth revolve underneath, and then drop down at his destination.

IRRIGATION BY SPRINKLING

Extensive experiments are about to be made in the State of Washington in irrigation by sprinkling. The idea is not a new one, as every one knows, for it has been preached by gardeners, berry-growers and florists in nearly

every part of the country, but it has not yet been applied on an extensive scale to field crops or orchards. One orchardist in Washington tried it last year with highly gratifying results, but of course a series of experiments will be necessary before it can be recommended for general use. The suggestion is made that in the case of orchards it is well to spread straw beneath the trees, so as to prevent the ground being packed by the sprinkling and at the same time to preserve the moisture. The advantages of sprinkling are said to be two-fold. One is that water can be carried in pipes to the fields instead of in expensive ditches, a saving in cost in some districts that will be very great. Another advantage is economy in the use of water. On the other hand to ensure sufficient force for sprinkling it is necessary to use an engine acting directly on the pipes or to store the water in a reservoir at sufficient height to give the necessary force. The Provincial Department of Agriculture might with advantage investigate the sprinkling process as an aid to farming in the dry belt. It is not improbable that increased cultivation of such crops as can be cultivated during growth, and less water applied by sprinkling might produce better results than those obtained by the ordinary system of irrigation.

"SOMETHING TO READ"

We have a copy of a British paper in which there is an appeal for reading matter on behalf of men engaged in railway construction. The writer of the appeal speaks of a cook who had read over and over again the labels on the meat tins. We thank the correspondent who has brought this matter under our attention in this way. That reading matter must be very scarce in railway construction camps and similar places we all know must be the case, but not many of us think enough about it to supply the lack, which would be an easy enough thing to do, if we would only take a little trouble. The appeal says that any reading matter forwarded to J. M. McCormick, 549 Third Street, Edmonton, will reach people, who will greatly appreciate it, and if one out of every hundred persons, who may read this, will send a magazine or a newspaper, he cannot tell what pleasure it may give to many people. The people of Victoria are usually very prompt to attend to matters appealing to their kindness of heart and we feel very sure that in this case they will not be found lacking.

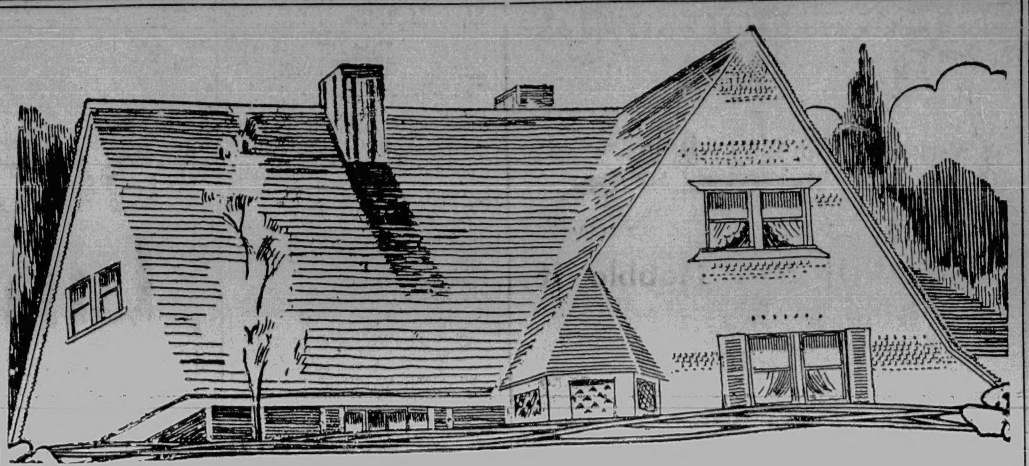
It was "called down" a little harder than we expected.

Our old-time friend Mr. John Oliver has been chosen as the victim in New Westminster. He is a good soul, if somewhat given to mistaking his fancies for facts especially in the matter of railway building. There is one admirable thing about him. He can take a licking at the polls as well as any man living. This is a quality that is likely to come in handy next month.

Funny thing happened in New York the other day. Man stopped to pick up a pin, while crossing car track, and fell. Car stopped to avoid running over him. This stopped other cars; this stopped all vehicles; this stopped all pedestrians. Fully ten thousand people stood still until man got up and traffic was untangled. Man got pin. More than 5 minutes were necessary to get traffic moving again. Aggregate loss of time equivalent to at least two months.

The scene in the House of Commons, when Mr. Asquith was prevented from making his speech, instead of being exaggerated in the press telegrams, was moderately stated. The Daily Telegraph, a Unionist paper, said editorially that the language employed was in some cases coarse, vile and unprintable. It also said that while the disturbing element was nominally insulting Mr. Asquith, its fibres were really intended for Mr. Balfour. Mr. Asquith stood on his feet for forty-five minutes amid a perfect babel of abuse. The English papers that have come to hand all deplore the incident, which they think will do incalculable harm to the Unionist party throughout the country.

The folly of extreme partisanship is well illustrated by the comments in certain London papers of two weeks ago. Thus we find in the Morning Post the opinion expressed that capitulation now means utter and complete ruin for the Unionist party and all it stands for. The Observer called on the Unionists to let Mr. Asquith "create" his puppet peers and destroy the Constitution, for to do otherwise would "demoralize the whole Unionist organization in the country and all faith in Unionist leadership and prospects." The Manchester Courier called on the Unionists to adopt the policy of "no surrender," for anything else would be fatal. Now that it is all over we shall not find the Post saying that ruin has come upon the Unionist party and all it stands for, or the Observer claiming that the Unionist party is demoralized and faith in its leadership is gone, or the Courier claiming that Unionism and what it stands for have received a fatal blow. These papers will simply fall back to where they were before November 30, 1909, when the Unionist peers made the blunder of refusing to pass the Budget.



Economy Means Trading at Our Great Making Room Sale

We have been so successful with this making room sale of ours and have made so many new friends by it that we have decided to continue it this week. When we tell you these offerings are the best ever offered we mean it and you must remember that our quality is of the very best. We have made deep cuts that will please shallow purses, and a proper respect for your purse should lead you at least to an investigation of our claim. "Making your needs" our constant thought, looking for opportunities that will bring the double return of satisfaction and profit. Hustling and planning never cease here.

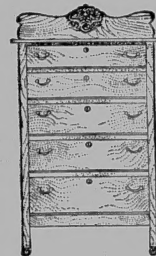
There's Always a Reason--Things Don't Just Happen

OUR REASON FOR REDUCING THESE QUALITY GOODS IS TO GIVE US MORE ROOM AND WE MUST HAVE IT RIGHT NOW



MORRIS CHAIR \$9.00.

In these finishes, golden, mahogany or Early English, with denim cushions seat and back, exceptionally fine value. We have also a wide variety to select from in corduroy and tapestry cushions from \$25 to \$11. With Spanish leather cushions from \$50.00 to \$20.00
All these chairs are of our usual high quality.



SPECIAL CHIFFONIERE \$10.

Plain oak, golden finish. Top 19x33 in. This article is well made and finished as oak goods should be, and at this reduced price of \$10 is very fine value. We have a large showing of quality Chiffonieres ranging as high as \$90.00



SPECIAL SETTEE \$25.00

This Settee of mahogany finish has carving on back. The framework is of exceptionally neat design, seat is upholstered in dainty pattern. At this reduced price of \$25 it is very reasonable, and is one of our quality pieces. We have a wide variety of Settees to select from at range of prices from \$35 to \$9.00

Only a Few Beds Left at These Special Prices

BED REDUCED TO \$12.00

Iron Bed, in either Venus Martin finish or cream, 1 in. continuous pillars with brass trimmings at head and foot. Reduced to \$12

BED REDUCED TO \$5.00

White Enamel Iron Bed, size 4 ft. 6 in., with brass knobs and inch pillars and quarter-inch fillings. Price reduced to \$5.00

BED REDUCED TO \$18.50

White Enamel Iron Bed, size 4 ft. 6 in., with 1 1/4 in. pillars with brass trimmings at head and foot. 1/4 in. fillers. Reduced to \$18.50

BED REDUCED TO \$8.00

White Enamel Iron Bed, size 4 ft. 6 in., 1 in. continuous pillars, with brass head and foot, in dainty design. Reduced to ..\$8

BED REDUCED TO \$20.00

White Enamel Iron Bed, size 4 ft. 6 in. pillars with seven 1/2 in. fillers and 1 in. brass rod at head and foot. Reduced to \$20.00

Iron Bed, Venus Martin

finish, size 3 ft. 6 in., with 2 in. all continuous pillars and 5-8 fillers at head and foot. Reduced to ..\$20

BED REDUCED TO \$6.00

Three-foot White Enamel Iron Bed with brass knobs and brass rails at head and foot. We have a large assortment of White Enamel Beds to select from and an unequalled stock of the very latest in brass beds in exquisite designs. The 4 ft. 6 in. sizes range from \$125 to \$22.50

Blackberry Jam Is Nice to Have in the Winter Months

Do you like Blackberry jam, yes? Then you will like it still more in the winter time if you are fortunate enough to have some preserved. No doubt you have done and are doing quite a bit of preserving, and it shows your good judgment and furthermore you will show even better judgment if you get your fruit canning accessories here. We have a great supply of these articles necessary. Fruit jars, rings, strainers, stirring spoons, preserving kettles, etc. A big variety, best quality, fairest prices here.

Have you got good reliable scales to weigh your fruit and sugar, etc.? We have a splendid family scale now in stock and you will find one of these at this time of great value. They are made to last, like all our goods, and will be useful to you for many things. Price \$3.00.

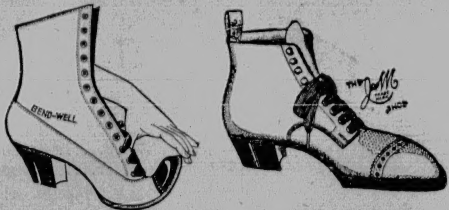
THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's
Popular
Home
Furnishers

WEILER BROS

Quality,
Price
and
Economy

HOBBLE OR NOT TO HOBBLE? THAT'S THE RUB



You Will Not Hobble if Fitted at Maynard's

Try a pair of Dr. Park's New York Cushion Shoes for ladies and gentlemen, and get solid comfort.

Men's Stylish Tan Button Boots at\$5.50
Ladies' Stylish Tan Button Boots at\$5.00
The Celebrated Pla Mate Skuifer for the children.

OUR AIM—Footwear that will wear.
You've tried the rest, now try the best.

James Maynard

1313 Douglas Street, Odd Fellows' Block Phone 1232

Meet Your Friends at Ivel's

The Home of the Soda Fountain
That is different

We have added 21 more seats for those who are appreciating our better than ever Sodas and Ice Cream.

Our new shipment of Huyler's Chocolates (the candy of character) has arrived.

Chocolate Creams, 40c to 75c
Mixed Chocolates, 50c to\$1.00

Some of the Toilet Creams for the complexion that we sell:

Nyala Face Cream (with Peroxide) 25c
Santol Face Cream 25c
Baggett and Ramsdell's, 35c to 50c
Benzonated Almond Cream 50c
Ingram's Milkweed Cream 50c
Fond's Vanishing Cream 50c
Crema Rhea, 50c to\$1.00
Hudnot's Cold Cream, 50c to\$1.00

Ivel's Pharmacy

Prescription Specialists
Westholme Hotel Building
1415 Government St.
Phone 2963 We Deliver

REPAIRING

—Not only Watches, but anything that is bought in a jewelry store.

The increasing business of our Repair Department has been simply tremendous. We always keep this in view: Not only does a man want good work done, but he wants it done promptly. That is where we excel. Our charges are moderate.

LITTLE & TAYLOR

Jewelers
611 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

Christine Millinery

738 FORT STREET.
Extraordinary reductions on all Summer Goods.
Phone 323.

The new C. & W. Grill in the Sayward basement, is now open. Your patronage is solicited.

For Tents, Flags and Covers

Consult Us

Pandora Sail and Tent Factory

Opposite Brackman-Ker's Milling Office
618 Pandora Avenue
Phone 1191 P. J. Jeune

Lighting Fixtures

At our salesrooms, No. 1227 Douglas Street, are shown the most interesting and original lighting fixtures ever made. There are magnificent chandeliers and brackets in the purest period styles for the finest residences, as well as simple, inexpensive pieces for the more modest homes. And all alike, at every price, are distinguished for excellence of design, construction and finish. Illustrations and plans for the effective lighting of your house submitted without committing you to any expenditure.

D. L. HICKEY & COMPANY

Victoria, B. C.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Rodgers of Winnipeg, is the guest of Mrs. Nicol, 1144 Dallas Road.

Miss Anna M. MacKenzie is visiting friends in Victoria.

Miss Vera Mason is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Piller at Shawigan Lake.

Lord Colville has left on a fortnight's visit to Cowichan Lake.

Mrs. Keith Wilson, Esquimalt, and Miss King, her sister, are leaving town at the end of the month for Honolulu.

Miss Vera Fulton, leading lady with the "Allen Players," is the guest of Mrs. Edward North, Adler Street, Cowichan Lake.

Capt. Chlanten and his daughter, Mrs. E. McLaughlin, have returned from a visit to relatives in Portland, Ore.

The many friends of Mr. Thos. Sehl will be sorry to hear he is very ill at St. Joseph's hospital.

Mrs. M. J. Frost of Victoria, is the guest of Mrs. T. Bowman of Lakewood Drive, Vancouver.

Captain G. H. French of Vancouver, has been spending a few days in town at the Empress.

Mr. J. Rogers, who has been recently spending a few days in Vancouver, returned to Victoria on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Folkes of Victoria,

have recently been on a visit to Vancouver, and were registered at the Hotel Dunsmuir.

Miss Doris Mason is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Nelson at their summer residence on Pender Island.

Mrs. E. A. Wilmet, Nicola street, Vancouver, arrived in Victoria yesterday on a two months' visit.

Mrs. Bridgland of Calgary, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Perkins of Battle, Ont., over to Vancouver on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Little, Rockland Avenue, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Margaret Jean, to Mr. Harold Desmond Talbot.

Mrs. E. J. Houghton (nee Miss May Shetholt) will hold her first "At Home" on Tuesday, August 15th, at 1522 Cowan Street, between Aulton and Davis.

Rev. R. Tomlinson left Victoria by the Princess Royal last night on his way to visit his home on the Skeena, before returning to Alaska.

Mrs. Annie Johnston and her niece, Miss Jennie Armstrong, returned to New Westminster by the Princess Charlotte, after a pleasant visit in the Capital.

Mr. Frank J. MacKenzie, M. P. for Delta, has been in the Capital for the past day. He attended the Conservative picnic at Goldstream yesterday.

Mrs. H. H. MacKenzie and Master Jack MacKenzie have been the guests of Mrs. H. Walker for the last two weeks, leaving yesterday for their home in New Westminster.

Mrs. Cramer and Mrs. Dykes of Carberry, Manitoba, have left for home on a very pleasant visit to British Columbia relatives. They were the guests of Mrs. R. H. Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Bertram L. Halshead (nee Hurst) of Vancouver, have taken up their residence at the Victoria Hotel, 215 Woodland Drive, where they will be pleased to welcome any of their Victoria friends.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Long, Mrs. W. R. Jones, Miss Norma Jones, Mr. W. G. Hays, and Mr. R. G. Warrington, are among Victoria guests registered during the past week at the Riverside Inn, Cowichan Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Patton of Montreal, are spending a few weeks with Victoria friends. They will visit Vancouver for a short time and will leave for Montreal and Mrs. J. Thomson before returning to Montreal.

Following an error, it was stated in The Colonist a few days ago that Bishop Forth would be preaching in Nanaimo today. The Bishop was in the city this week ago and is now back in residence at Bishopscove.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Brooker announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Lilian Florence, to Mr. J. M. Lawson, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lawson, of this city. The wedding is to take place early in October.

A quiet wedding took place at the Emmanuel Baptist manse on Friday, when Rev. William Stevenson united in marriage Mr. Sidney Harold Newman of this city, to Miss Katherine Phoebe Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith of Kingston, England. The bride was assisted by Miss Phyllis Dawson of Gladstone Avenue, and Mr. Gordon Westrop acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Newman are making their home in Victoria.

AMUSEMENTS

Princess Theatre.—Crowded houses were the rule at the Princess Theatre last week, and the audiences were more than pleased. The bill for this week will be "La Belle Marie," "Facing the Music," had been advertised as the production, but the management discovered it had been played here quite recently. "La Belle" has not been produced here for several years, and will be almost new in



MR. ARTHUR CYRIL

Who is now appearing with the Williams Stock company at the Princess theatre.

Victoria. It is a beautiful play, combining as it does love, hate, pathos and comedy, that it never fails to hold the delighted interest of any audience. Miss Mullaly in the title role is especially good, and also displays some beautiful powers; in fact all the ladies of the company have a chance (which they will take advantage of) to wear pretty costumes. Miss Margaret Doyle will be seen as a sweet young ingenue.

Byron Alden will show his versatility in the two preceding weeks. Mr. Van Dyke, Mr. George Sweetman, Mr. Fred Horn, Mr. Dave Williams, Miss Ora Wolf and Miss Gordon conclude the cast.

Meddie Theatre.—The new programme is composed of high class features. "The Show Girl" is a drama of stage life. A married man tries to deceive a young actress, who saves his family from scandal by sacrificing her own feelings and preventing the exposure of his perfidy. An admirable portrayal of an exquisite dramatization.

"The Loyalty of Don Luis Verdugo," portrays an actual incident in connection with the ceding of Southern California by Mexico to the United States. The setting is picturesque, much of the action taking place around a house more than 100 years old. "The Justice of Claudius," supposed to be an episode in the life of Messalina, Empress of Rome. "Indian Army Exercises" is an exhibition of the "setting-up" drills of the native soldiers of India. The claim is made that the Indian regiments are among the best drilled of British soldiers, and this picture will go far to strengthen that belief. "A Dutch Gold Mine," an amusing anecdote, and "Curiosity," a biograph comic.

Gorge Park.—At the Gorge park a special concert will be given this afternoon by the Gorge orchestra, which has prepared a special programme. Madam Burnett, who has been applauded night

FINCH & FINCH, LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Some Cleaning Up Lines On Monday

To Make Room For Fall Goods Which Are Arriving Daily

Advantage should be taken of this unique opportunity of securing some really up-to-date goods at prices much BELOW ORDINARY SALE PRICES. The remainder of our summer goods we must clear, so on Monday there will be on show all that is left at exceedingly low prices.



SUPERB FINE FRENCH KID GLOVES at \$1.00 per pair. These Gloves are perfect fitting, and wear guaranteed. They are pique sewn with heavy stitching, and with the easily controlled pearl domes. Originally \$1.50. To clear, \$1.00



The Costume Section have a few lines of Extraordinary merit and we quote a few showing the proportionate reduction throughout.

SEVERAL Dainty WHITE MUSLIN LINGERIE DRESSES, embroidered and trimmed. Originally \$27.50. To Clear\$15

WHITE, also PINK, BLUE and MAUVE MULL and MUSLIN LINGERIE DRESSES in all sizes. Originally \$15. To Clear\$7.95

LINEN COATS AND SKIRTS, in Natural, Pink, Blue and White, beautifully embroidered and braided. Originally \$25. To Clear\$10.50

A FEW MERCERISED LINEN LONG COATS AND SKIRTS, in green, gray, blue and white. Originally \$11. To Clear\$5.00

A DOZEN ONLY—LINEN COATS, well tailored and cleverly trimmed, in white and natural only. Originally \$20. To Clear\$10.00

Some Splendid Values in the Blouse Section

WHITE LINGERIE WAISTS. Originally \$1.50. To Clear 50¢

WHITE LINGERIE WAISTS. Originally \$3.00. To Clear\$1.50

WHITE, also STRIPED, TAILORED WAISTS. Originally \$1.25. To Clear 80¢

A FEW WASH DRESSES TO CLEAR

MERCERISED STRIPED LINEN. Originally \$7.50. To Clear\$2.50

BEACH DRESSES, in plaids. Originally \$3.50. To Clear\$1.75

GLOVES AT SPECIAL PRICES

SEVERAL DOZ. PERFECT FITTING FRENCH KID GLOVES, made from skins specially procured, in Black, Tan and White only; in all sizes. Originally \$1.25. Monday's Price 75¢

A FEW DOZ. EXTRA HEAVY 12-BUTTON SILK GLOVES, in black and white only; a splendid hard wearing glove in all sizes. Originally \$1.25. To Clear 90¢

Ladies' Outfitters

Finch & Finch

Ladies' Outfitters

717-719 Yates Street

Just above Douglas Street

by the large audiences which gathered at the popular amusement park, with singing solos. An excellent series of moving pictures has been prepared for the coming week, including several feature films.

FIRST MATCH OF HANDICAP TOURNEY

Victoria Tennis Club Series Opened Yesterday With Number of Interesting Contests.

Few of the Victoria Tennis Club's handicap tournament games were played yesterday, but the series will be in full swing throughout the week, and it is assured that there will be some close and interesting struggles before the finals are reached next Saturday. In the ladies' singles—Miss Schmitz and Miss Holden, the former scratch and the latter plus 15, played a close game, Miss Schmitz only winning after three hard sets. There were two good matches in the men's singles, Rome winning from Bone and Hewetson from Moore.

The results follow:

Ladies' Singles.

Scr. Miss Schmitz beat plus 15, Miss Holden, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3.

Men's Doubles.

Bone and Brown beat Garrett and A. R. McCullum, 6-2, 8-4.

E. McCullum and Gillespie beat Kiggal and Forest, 5-0, 6-2.

Men's Singles.

Rome beat Bone, 4-6, 5-6, 7-5.

Hewetson beat Moore, 2-6, 7-5, 7-5.

Arnold beat J. Virtue, 6-4, 6-4.

Tomorrow's Matches.

The fixtures for Monday are as follows:

2:15 p.m.—No. 2 Court, Mr. and Mrs. Pollok vs. Hewetson and Mrs. Thomas; No. 3 Court, Halifax and Miss Holden vs. Cane and Miss Kennedy; No. 4 Court, Hinks and Mrs. Hinks vs. C. Martin and

Miss L. Little; Court No. 5, E. McCullum and Miss McCullum vs. Marshall and Miss Jewell; Court No. 6, H. Eberts vs. Captain Foulkes.

2 p.m.—Court No. 1, Elliot v. M. Cane; Court No. 2, H. Eberts and Mrs. Crowder v. F. Pemberton and Miss Tilton; Court No. 3, E. E. McCullum v. T. Ambury; Court No. 4, Brown v. H. F. Pollok; Court No. 5, F. Marshall v. H. Carmichael; Court No. 6, S. Gillespie v. J. Dunsmuir.

2:45 p.m.—Court No. 1, Phelan v. F. Pemberton; Court No. 2, Foulkes and Pollok v. T. Leeming and Terry; Mathews and Miss Rodwell v. Dickson and Mrs. Gange; Matterson and Gallaher v. J. Arbuckle and D. Martin; Miss Bell v. Miss Kennedy.

4:30 p.m.—Court No. 2, D. Martin and Miss Coombs v. Carmichael and Miss Brown; Court No. 4, Miss Jewell and Miss Gillespie; Court No. 5, J. Lawson and Mrs. Lawson v. J. and Miss E. Dunsmuir; Court No. 6, A. McCullum and Miss Bell v. Rowcroft and Mrs. Schwengers.

5:00 p.m.—Matterson v. C. Schwengers. 5:30 p.m.—Ward and Miss Schmitz v. Mr. and Mrs. V. Elliot. C. Schwengers and J. Leeming v. Rowcroft and Carmichael; J. Leeming v. winner of Foulkes and Eberts; Virtue and Lawson v. Jewell and Harrison, Marshall and James v. Spencer and Cane, Moore and Phelan v. C. Martin and Macdowell.

Any games which people on the ground are desirous of playing off, and which are not scheduled, will be arranged by the committee.

OSAKA SHOSEN LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL

News was brought by the Empress of Japan that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has in view the establishment of a steamship line via the Panama Canal when it is completed and at the annual meeting held shortly before the

C. P. R. liner left, Messrs. Nakagawa and Chiera, officials of the company, were ordered to visit the Panama zone and the United States and South America to investigate trade possibilities in this connection. The Japanese line proposes to run to New York via the canal.

News was also brought that the Togo Kisen Kaisha has ordered the construction of a 2,000-ton steamer at Nagasaki for the trans-Pacific trade, similar in construction to the Shunyo Maru, soon to join the Chiyo and Tenyo Maru.

Opening Today

GAUTHIER'S

Most up to date Leather Goods Store in the City. Your inspection of our modern stock today will convince you.

EVERYTHING LEATHER

Sayward Block

1203

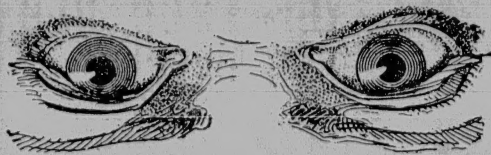
Douglas St.

A Dangerous Point

For the man who buys clothes is the dividing line between cheapness and value. Inferior goods are not any better for being "cheap" in price. Here, however, every purchaser is assured the highest standards of quality; whatever the price, solid value is the return for the money.

ALLEN & Co.





Douglas St. Corner

Just past the Fountain, 90 feet frontage.

Price \$200 Per Front Foot

\$6,000 cash, balance spread over 5 years.

Monk & Monteith

639 Fort Street

Phone 1402

We Know That Our Store Is Popular

The wonderful growth of business proves this beyond a doubt. Then, again, people often tell us that "It is so nice to have a store where one can get everything, and the things are always so fresh and nice."

We Buy Only the Best

and our great volume of business keeps goods moving out all the time.

GRAPE JUICE—We always have a stock of the latest brands: Welch's, Armour's, Walker's and Smith's. Per bottle, 50c to 1.00. **10c**
 PINEAPPLE JUICE, a healthful beverage. Bottle **35c**
 UNFERMENTED WINE, a splendid drink: non-alcoholic. Black Cherry and Port. Quart bottle **75c**
 ENGLISH FRUIT SYRUPS, bottle **40c**
 C & B. RASPBERRY VINEGAR, bottle **35c**
 ENGLISH SHERRIES, bottle **25c**
 PRESERVED GINGER, per globe, \$1.00 and **50c**
 C & B. GINGER CHIPS, per tin **25c**

This is the only store where you can get the genuine CURRY POWDER and CHUTNEY, made in Calcutta by "The Great Eastern Co."

H. O. KIRKHAM & CO., LTD

Grocery Store Tel. 178, 179 Butcher's Shop Tel. 2678 Liquor Store Tel. 2677

Wine and Liquor Merchants

741, 743, 745 Fort Street

Hardware for Wet Places



Our hardware is the kind that won't rust—to be used on STEAMBOATS, LAUNCHES, YACHTS.

E. B. Marvin & Co.

The Shipchangers.

1202 Wharf Street

To Close Out Our Stock of Hammocks

We Offer the Following Reductions:

Amount in stock, 1; regular price, each, \$5.50; sale price, each, ... **\$4.50**
 Amount in stock, 2; regular price, each, \$3.00; sale price, each, ... **\$2.25**
 Amount in stock, 2; regular price, each, \$7.75; sale price, each, ... **\$6.50**
 Amount in stock, 1; regular price, each, \$2.10; sale price, each, ... **\$1.65**
 Amount in stock, 1, baby hammock; regular price \$1.50; sale price **\$1.20**

B.C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Phone 82 and 1611.

631 Yates Street.

P. O. Box 683

NEWS OF THE CITY

Assist Ambulance Corps—To assist the work of the St. John's Ambulance association, which is at present instructing some thirty members of the police force in first aid work, the police commission will contribute the sum of \$100.

Sunday School Picnic—The annual picnic of St. Paul's Sunday School, Esquimalt, will take place in the rectory grounds on Saturday, August 19th, commencing at 1.30 p.m. The school will re-open after the summer vacation on Sunday, September 3rd.

More Fire Hydrants—The balance of the order for 200 fire hydrants recently ordered from Mr. W. J. Winterburn, all of which have been delivered with the exception of fifty, will be increased to seventy-five and in addition five hydrants for the extensions of the salt-water high-pressure system, will be secured.

Confirmation Rite—Right "Rev." the Lord Bishop of the diocese will administer the apostolic rite of confirmation in Christ Church cathedral on the Feast of St. Michael and Angels, Sept. 29, at 8 p.m. Rev. Wm. Barton, priest vicar, will receive the names of those desiring to be prepared. Confirmation classes will be held in the vestry on Friday afternoons at 3 p.m. and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Unable To Preach—The Rev. Dr. Fick of Mission, who was expected to preach at Grace Lutheran Church Sunday, passed through the city on Thursday on his way home. He was not able to remain on the coast to fill all his engagements, an important business called him home. The Rev. Wm. C. Poole, the pastor of Grace Church, has returned from Vancouver, and will conduct the services as usual.

Three Alarms of Fire—Three alarms of fire kept the fire department busy yesterday, but the damage done was small. A roof fire at the residence owned by M. Laiman, 544 View street, did damage to the extent of \$25 and a similar blaze at 322 Langford street, Victoria West, owned by T. Redding, also occasioned small loss. In the afternoon a grass fire on property adjoining Russell station, Victoria West, called out the department for the third time.

Tenders for Printing—Tenders for the printing of 250 copies of city by-laws have been submitted by the Victoria Printing & Publishing company at a rate of \$1.85 per page. The same firm has also bid for the printing and binding of this year's assessment roll at a rate of \$2 per page for a certain class of binding or \$4 per page for a more substantial binding. The volumes will consist of about 500 pages. The bids will be reported upon by the finance committee of the city council.

Fire Halls Nearly Ready—The two new fire halls under construction, one on Fernwood road and the other on Fairfield road, will be ready for occupancy by the end of the month. Tenders for the grading of the grounds and the removal of earth have been received by the city. The contract will be awarded to James Richards at a figure of \$225 for the Fernwood hall and \$200 for the Fairfield quarters. Other bids received were: Oliver Johnson, \$250 and \$275 respectively; J. Merriman, \$300 and \$200.

Want no Traffic Interruptions—Because of representations made to the mayor and members of the city council an extra effort will be made to have the Yates and Fort streets paving work rushed ahead so that there will be no interruption to traffic when the forthcoming fall opens. At present tramway traffic is greatly impeded by reason of the improvement operations on those thoroughfares. Assurances have been given, however, that the work will be so advanced that no trouble need be expected. The city will also urge upon the municipality of Oak Bay that road work now in progress on Fort street east of the city limits be finished or at least arrangements made so that traffic will not be interrupted during fair week.

For Better Civic Government—The conference between representatives of the city council of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Prince Rupert, held with the object of discussing the need of a more up to date and workable Municipal Clauses Act whereunder cities of the first class would be afforded better regulations affecting civic government, concluded its sessions on Friday afternoon when the members waited upon Premier McBride and brought to his attention the suggestions which they had approved of. The premier agreed to the necessity of changes in the present act and promised the deputation to give their requests early attention. A session was held on Friday morning when it was decided to recommend that cities of the first class should be those containing not less than 10,000 inhabitants.

Would Fix Express Districts—At the forthcoming sessions of the board of railway commissioners, which meets at Vancouver on the 31st inst., the city solicitor will be present to represent the interests of Victoria. Among the matters which will come before the board is the application of the Express Traffic association, comprising the leading express companies of the Dominion, which will seek power to create in Victoria various districts within which express will be delivered at certain fixed rates beginning with the downtown section within which no charge will be made and covering the balance of the city by fixing limits within which a charge will be levied, increasing as the districts extend towards the city limits. The city will, it is probable, urge that a free delivery be ordered anywhere within the city limits.

Robert L. Shaw, vocal instructor and conductor of The Paterson Philharmonic society of Paterson, New Jersey, has opened up a studio for voice culture at 1000 Park Boulevard. Voices tried free by appointment. Telephone 2143.

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent. interest with The B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount of any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to each depositor. Paid up capital over \$1,000,000, assets over \$2,000,000. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., Aug. 12, 1911.

SYNOPSIS.
 An extensive area of low pressure covers the regions of the Rocky mountains and the Prairie Provinces; high pressure areas continuing on the coast and over the Great Lakes and adjacent states. It has been much warmer east of the Rockies and fair weather has been general both there and on the Pacific slope.

TEMPERATURE.	Min.	Max.
Victoria	50	60
Vancouver	54	62
Kamloops	58	82
Barkerville	49	59
Prince Rupert	50	59
Calgary, Alta.	42	74
Winnipeg, Man.	45	60
Portland, Ore.	55	65
San Francisco, Cal.	52	62

SATURDAY.
 Highest

Lowest

Mean

Sunshine, 8 hours, 30 minutes.

Band Concert Today—A band concert in Beacon Hill Park today at 3 p.m. The Fifth Regiment C. G. A. Band, under Deputy Conductor Willmore Sr., will render the following programme: March, "The Ambrosian"; "Clement"; overture, "Zampa"; "Herald"; "Largo"; Handel; cornet solo, "Home Sweet Home"; Sir H. R. Bishop (soloist, J. Willmore Jun.); selection, "Old Country Favorites"; idyll, "On the Mesa Grande"; "Louis Maurier"; grand waltz, "Amorette-torze"; Gungl; fantasia humoresque, "Comin' Thro' the Rye"; intermezzo, "The African"; Roberts; "God Save the King."

BAGS

Just Arrived

A large shipment of small European Hand Bags, in all colors of leather, ranging in price from **\$2.25 to \$7.00.**

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 THE JAR
 OF
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BLOODSAL

Devonshire's Poultry Salts
 Based on a formula of the late chief, the Chemistry Division, Agricultural Department, Transvaal.
 Mr. Luke Pither, the well known authority, writes, "I entertain no doubt that to insure abundant vitality in the eggs used for hatching—especially artificial hatching—your salts are of great value—off not indeed a necessity to all poultrymen in British Columbia."

BLOODSAL

Devonshire's Cattle, Sheep, Horse and Dog Salts
 These salts contain no noxious drugs; are quite harmless and merely insure a sufficient supply of the mineral ash to the animal.
 Mr. H. T. Oldfield, Prospect Lake, writes: "I have found the Salts most beneficial in their effect upon my three foals. I shall never be without them in future."

AGENTS
 Messrs. Brackman-Ker, The West End Grocery Store and all Grocers and Provision Dealers.
 Laboratory, 211 Menzies St., Victoria, B. C.

Butterick Patterns

For September
 ARE NOW IN STOCK

Also Butterick Designs for embroidering, braiding, etc.
 Call or write for our free Fashion Sheet.

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Victoria House, 636 Yates Street

Agents for Butterick Patterns

Graniteware

We present the housewife the opportunity to equip the kitchen with a full line of Graniteware—the cleanest and most artistic made.

Our best quality Graniteware is of splendid construction—exceeds in price, perfectly made, and is such thing as cracking or peeling.

At 50, 100 and 150, we have hosts of the many little accessories for the well furnished kitchen.

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PLUMBING AND HEATING CO., LIMITED

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Spreads Like Butter
 Send us six Ingersoll Cream Cheese Wrappers and 25c in stamps and we will send you a dainty china holder for your table.
For Sale by all Grocers
 Manufactured by The Ingersoll Packing Co. Ltd., Ingersoll, Ontario.

HAVE YOU SEEN GOLDSTREAM

The prettiest spot in the world. Good roads and beautiful scenery all the way.
 Make Your Headquarters at the GOLDSTREAM HOTEL
 Victoria Tourist Resort
 Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars Always in Stock
 Regular dinner Sunday from 12:30 on. Special dinner at any hour.
 12 Miles from Victoria
 W. MILLER, Proprietor.

Weekly trips to Seattle, Tacoma, etc., and around the Sound by P. C. & S. Co. Phone 4.

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The growing popularity of Coral Necklets has caused us to import from Europe a few very exclusive strings.
 3 STRAND NECKLETS, each **\$3.15**
 LONG CHAINS, each **\$4.50**
 NECK CHAINS, up from as low as **50c**

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Oldest Diamond and Jewellery House in Western Canada.
 1009 Government Street Victoria.

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BATHROBES TOWELS CELLULAR COAT,
 SHIRT AND SHORT DRAWERS
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 AT

Arthur Holmes

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Corner Broad

THE BOSTON HOPPER—RAT PROOF

They are absolutely automatic and positive in their action. They cannot clog, they do not waste. They are made of galvanized iron with swiveling grid mesh and built from 1/2 peck to 1 bushel and will last a lifetime. Feed is always accessible and in sight. They save labour and grain (money). Price each—4 sizes—90c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
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All subscriptions to new building post due one month. Money urgently needed to open building clear. Subscriptions received and official receipts given by following directors at their offices: W. N. Mitchell, A. B. Fraser, A. B. McNeill, P. O. Hillis, C. A. Fields, R. B. McMicking, A. J. Brace and W. Scovcroft.



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—so says the juvenile at breakfast.

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The Victoria Sporting Goods Co. are removing to the Pemberton Block on September 1. Get in on the bargain at the three weeks' removal sale.

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THE BEST MONEY
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 THE BEST GOODS
 BUY

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And Prove This Fact.

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Wharf Street, Victoria.

Your Fall Costume Madam---

MADE TO ORDER
 FOR ONLY \$25

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Practically everlasting. Various colors.

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The best Oak or Mahogany, fitted for foot or
 J. S. DODD FRAMES CO.
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Dress and Service Shoes in smart models, high and low cut, for Summer and Winter wear.

The shapely lasts are fashioned to normal foot-form, after special designs, perfected by America's best makers, who study growing feet.

The perfection of workmanship, evident in ALL our lines of footwear, give our Ready-for-Service Footwear a custom-made character.

Wide range of distinctive styles, in all sizes, for Small Women, Young Men, Boys, Girls and Infants.

H. B. Hammond Shoe Co.

Sole Agents Broadwalk Skiffers Sole Agents
Hanan & Son, N.Y. for Children Wichert & Gardiner, N.Y.
Pemberton Building, 621 Fort Street

Newness Everywhere

Now that our Summer Sale is at an end, we're extremely busy displaying to the best advantage our latest arrivals, and making more room for the numerous lines we are adding to our already gigantic stock.

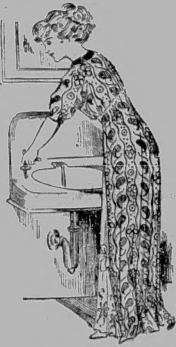
New Linen Goods

The Grass Linens which we import possess a durability to be found in no other similar line, and our prices, too, are far lower than elsewhere. Among the last shipment are Bedspreeds, Centre Pieces, Doylies, Serviettes, Tray Covers, Table Covers, Sideboard Covers.

Kimonos

Rich in Silk and Embroidery

Scores of times have we mentioned that our prices are lower on everything than any other store in the Dominion. We delight in repeating this simply because it is true. Our late display of Kimonos is truly a revelation to the lover of beautiful negligee. Everyone of these garments are hand embroidered throughout and silk lined. Every design is worked by the hands of deft Oriental fingers. As a gift for a friend or relation, nothing surely could be nicer.



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Manufacturers of High Grade Show Cases, Hotel, Bank, Bar, Office and Modern Store Fixtures, Counters, Wall Cases, Standing Desks, etc.
Mirror Plates and Plate Glass, Sash, Doors and Millwork, Lumber and Laths, Shingles and all kinds of Building Materials.

IS THIS IT?

If you want a good home at a very reasonable price it is Foul Bay Road near Fort Street.

New seven-room semi bungalow, lot 60x100, all fenced, buffet, burlapped walls and beamed ceiling in dining room, mantel in parlor, bathroom, separate toilet, large basement, piped for furnace.

The owner is content with a small profit for a quick turnover.

Price Only \$4,350.

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NEWS OF THE CITY

Socialist Meetings—The local Socialist party has arranged to hold two meetings today, the first, at 3 p.m., on the football grounds at Beacon Hill Park, and the other at 8 p.m. in the Crystal Theatre. The men who figured in the recent police court case, who were released from jail on Thursday, will be the speakers.

Outing of Ladies' Guild—The Ladies' Guild of St. James' Church is busy in preparing for its annual lawn party, which is to be given on Wednesday, August 23rd, in the beautiful grounds of Mrs. M. R. Smith on the Dallas road. No pains are being spared to make it an enjoyable afternoon and evening. An orchestra will be in attendance, and an open air concert will be one of the attractive features of the party.

Political Equality League—The first of the afternoon parlor meetings under the auspices of this society will be held at Mrs. Gleason's, 1152 Vining street, on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Gordon will give an address describing the effect of the exercise of the ballot in those countries where women have the franchise, after which the meeting will be thrown open to general discussion, and the appointment of a local organizing committee.

Court Victoria, A. O. P.—The social committee of Court Victoria has concluded arrangements for an entertainment on Wednesday next, the date of the next regular meeting of the court. The entertainment will take the form of an ice cream social, and all members and local friends are invited. The programme will include songs, recitations, and a mock trial, a feature which promises to be provocative of much amusement. Ice cream and cake will be served, and if time will permit, dancing will be indulged in. It is proposed to conclude with the business meeting promptly at 7:30 p.m., so that the entertainment may be proceeded with as early in the evening as possible.

Children's Aquatic Sports—The annual children's water carnival will be held next Saturday at 2 p.m. at the Gorge, under the direction of Mr. Ian St. Clair, swimming instructor of the public schools in this city, who has announced that the proceeds will be devoted towards the Children's Aid Society. Mr. St. Clair will be assisted by a ladies' committee, and six young girls dressed as mermaids will take up a collection. The programme will include swimming races, etc. A number of fancy characters, including Father Neptune, will be present. Over thirty prizes will be awarded. The usual large crowd is expected, and it is anticipated that the Children's Aid Society will benefit materially thereby.

Police Court—There are few happenings in police court circles these days, and practically all the officials are enjoying a rest, after a strenuous two weeks, during which time they were more than busy. Yesterday there was a single case, which was given the usual reward for his sins, and a motorist named T. F. Cole, charged with a breach of the motor vehicle act. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was adjourned until Monday morning. According to the accused, he was not in the car at the time, which the officer stated was an auto coupe. Mr. Cole swore that he did not own a coupe, but the officer was a touring car, yet the number taken by the officer was the license number which the accused had renewed in April last.

EXAMINATIONS HERE FOR NAVAL CADETS

Applications for Candidates Will Be Received at Ottawa Until October 16—Other Vacancies.

A general competitive examination for naval cadets for the Canadian navy will be held at Victoria and many other points in Canada on November 15th to fill 25 vacancies for cadetships on H.M.C. cruisers Niobe and Rainbow. At present all the cadets are being trained on the Niobe on the Atlantic station. Applications for intending candidates will be received by the secretary of the Civil Service Commission of Canada at Ottawa on or before October 16th next. Parents or guardians of intending candidates may obtain all necessary information, copies of the rules and regulations and forms of application can be obtained from the secretary.

There are four vacancies for surgeons in the Canadian navy and applications will be received from fully qualified practitioners of Canadian birth, who must be graduates of a Canadian medical college, and must have had one year's practical experience up to October 2nd. The pay of the surgeons will be \$4 per day on entering and after three years service \$5 a day. Surgeons will be entered for three years, which may be extended to five years. They will be granted an allowance of \$150 on joining to provide themselves with uniforms. Surgeons discharged at the end of three years' service will be given a gratuity of \$1000 and after five years \$1500, subject to joining the reserve of medical officers.

Applications will be received up to October 31st for the posts of naval instructors for the instruction of cadets and midshipmen in H.M.C. navy. Applicants must not exceed 27 years of age. The selected candidates will be required to join the Royal Naval College of Canada at Halifax, in January, 1912. Candidates must be honour graduates from a recognized university in the subjects of mathematics, and must be qualified to teach physics and other subjects to junior officers. Opportunity will be given to learn navigation. Till qualified to teach navigation a selected candidate will have the rank of acting naval instructor. On becoming fully qualified he may be required to remain at the college or to proceed on one of H. M. C. ships, as the exigencies of the service demand.

The relative rank is with lieutenant, rising to rank with commander. The pay is \$4, rising to \$9 per day, with quarters. The position of director of naval instruction (ranking with captain) with pay at \$16.50 a day, will eventually be filled by a naval instructor. Candidates must be British subjects, and in January, 1912, must have had two years' experience in Canada.

SEEK WHEREABOUTS OF MISSING MAN

Mr. Peter Brown, Former High School Teacher, Last Heard of in Victoria—Police Searching.

Disappearing completely beyond the ken of his relatives to whom until a few months ago, he was a regular correspondent, Mr. Peter Brown, a former high school teacher, but more recently a laborer at any work to which he could put his hand, is being sought by the local police authorities on behalf of his sister, Miss May Brown, of 353 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto. When last heard of Brown, who had been rooming at 609 Carol Avenue, Vancouver, left that address about the end of March for Victoria. On his arrival here he wrote his Van-



Mr. Peter Brown.

couver landlady, Mrs. A. P. Sturges, requesting her not to forward his trunk or mail until she heard further from him. He gave no Victoria address, and she has not yet heard from him. He also at about the same time wrote to his father in Toronto, but no further communication has been received. Whether he is still in Victoria or not is a question which the police have not yet been able to answer. His relatives in the east fear that some harm has come to him otherwise, they assert, he would surely have communicated with them.

Brown is about twenty-six years of age, about five feet, four inches in height, and weighs about 150 to 160 pounds, with dark brown eyes and a heavy head of hair. Since coming west a year or two ago he has met with hard luck and his educational training stood him in little stead. He has worked on railway construction and lumber camps.

Any information concerning his present whereabouts is desired by the police.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Lane—The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers at the funeral of the late Mr. Daniel Raymond Lane on Friday afternoon, Messrs. G. Hughes, A. Blyth, W. Main, E. Jennings, C. Graham and J. Egan. The hymns "Jesus Lover of My Soul" and "God My Father While I Stray" were sung at the B. C. Funeral chapel, whence the funeral took place, and Mr. Giles officiated at the organ. Interment was made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

Brown—Harold George Brown, the five-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Brown, 2614 Rock Bay Avenue, died at the family residence on Friday afternoon. The funeral will take place from the family residence tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Kingsbury—Margaret Kathleen Kingsbury died at the Jubilee hospital yesterday morning. Deceased was the two-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Kingsbury, Salt Spring Island. Interment will be made at the Island cemetery tomorrow.

Greenlaw—The funeral of the late Forbes Bilton Greenlaw took place from the family residence, 736 Kings Road, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, where services were held by the Rev. Chas. B. Baird. Interment was made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

Woodford—The funeral of the late little Margaret Jean Russell Woodford took place from the family residence, 402 Quebec street, yesterday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock and fifteen minutes later from the Christ church cathedral. Services were conducted by the Rev. William Barton. Interment was made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

Lourel—Mr. Carl Lourel, aged 29 years, died at St. Joseph's hospital on Friday night. Deceased was a native of Finland. The remains have been removed to the Victoria Undertaking parlors pending funeral arrangements.

Theriault—The remains of the late Mr. Frank Edward Theriault, whose death occurred at Seattle last week, were laid to rest at that city after cremation had taken place at the Mt. Pleasant Crematorium on Friday afternoon. The funeral, which was largely attended by his many Seattle and Victoria friends, took place from the family residence, 162 McGraw street, Queen Ann Hill, where services were impressively conducted by the Rev. J. Major. The late Mr. Theriault was but 23 years of age. The floral tributes were very numerous, and testified to the respect in which the well known young Victorian was held. Four gentlemen from this city, Messrs. A. Smith, S. Cameron, George Keown, and W. Munroe, and Messrs. J. Kerr and H. Shadle, of the Hammond Milling Company, where the deceased was employed in Seattle, acted as pallbearers.

The union machinists of New York are winning their fight for the eight-hour day. Up to the present time more than 400 New York firms have signed accretions with the unions on the eight-hour basis.

MONTH'S FIRE LOSSES

Number of Alarms Responded to Constituted a Record.

With the exception of the loss occasioned by the destruction of the mill premises of the Taylor Mill company, a loss which has not yet been adjusted, the fire loss for July, as shown in the monthly report of Fire Chief Davis, was \$12,554, of which \$9,184 represented damage to contents and \$3,370 to buildings. The total insurance carried on the premises damaged, was \$108,400. The number of feet of hose laid, \$7,250, constitutes a monthly record, the Taylor mill blaze accounting for the greater part of this. In all there were fifty-one alarms, another record, forty-three of which were by telephone.

The chief reports the acceptance of the two new fire engines, both of which came fully up to the specifications. He especially commends the work of the firemen at the Taylor mill fire.

STIRRING SPEECH AGAINST PACT

(Continued From Page 2)

when argument against the possibility of annexation was most pertinent, now is the time and the opportunity. Did not Sir Wilfrid Laurier in studied language and set terms say to the people of Canada when asking them to endorse the National Transcontinental Railway project in 1903, as it does now, an axiomatic principle that the whole of this line would have to be on Canadian soil so as to remain independent of the United States. And did Sir Wilfrid not then say that "the best and the most effective way to maintain friendship with our American neighbors is to be absolutely independent of them."

This surely is a very strong argument against the action of the Liberal government which now wishes to tie us up with the United States and so interfere our trade with theirs that it will be impossible for us to remain independent of that country in trade matters. And did not President Taft, speaking in New York but a short time ago, say that he wanted his American brethren to clear the way for reciprocity, because reciprocity must quickly be followed by closer political relationship and it was essential to the prevention of a wider imperial connection? We have here, then, the warning of our own Canadian prime minister on the one hand and States on the other. Surely these were enough to arouse every man and every woman of Canada, to stir even the most lethargic to recognition of the inner meaning of this proposed compact.

Surely this should be sufficient to induce our Liberal friends—there were very few Liberals left in British Columbia—to come out as Canadians and oppose this reciprocity arrangement under the Conservative flag. Surely it was time for them to make such a move, after being for sixteen years misled by their party chiefs. Did not they recollect how they had been told in 1896 that if the Liberals came into office, free trade as they have it in England would prevail—if the Liberals came into office, free trade should reign in the Pacific. That was the great inducement held out by Liberalism in Canada in 1896, but today the Liberals were found as staunch in their faith as protectionists as the most ardent of the Conservative party. The line of demarcation between the parties had become merely a sentimental one.

Parting of the Ways.
"To come down to the plain facts, had not sentimentalism been carried to an extreme, had it not merged into hero-worship, and thereby and thereby alone Sir Wilfrid Laurier retained his grasp of the reins of power? Should not the sentimentalism prevail today, when the people of Canada were called upon to answer a question which was in effect 'are you going to stand firm by the British connection, British liberty and British free institutions, or throw these over so as to pander to the throes of rampant influences across the water? United States? I think that I may say, in the first place that, whether Liberals or Conservatives in this country, the people of British Columbia will give me this much credit to admit that in what I have striven to do for British Columbia I have been prompted by no selfish motives, but have formulated and carried my policies with the aim that we shall have in this province the home of a large, a prosperous and a contented section of the British people. And now I should like to do my duty and let I not do my level best in this crisis to see that our beloved province of British Columbia stands as the stronghold of Conservatism, and as a part of Canada, more imperial than ever. The Conservative conventions in this province have been called upon to select the best men from, and in a few days more candidates will be in the field. Our organization is being perfected and we shall have nothing undone to bring back to our chieftain, Mr. R. L. Borden, a solid phalanx of seven from British Columbia. In addition to organizing, we want the people to come in with us—the men and the women and the boys and girls—so that we may leave no stone unturned that might in any way contribute to the brilliant victory that is to be achieved. We want the ladies, who dominate the homes, to advise the men patriotically, to vote right, to vote straight, to vote for the continuity of the British connection. In Victoria we can look forward with confidence to piling up a creditable majority for Mr. Barnard and it is whispered that Mr. Barnard will be that candidate—a majority to which he can point with pride. The forthcoming election is brought on at an unusual time—the time of the harvesting, and which the unusual presents itself in such events it must excite suspicion and careful investigation of the reason.

Complete Visitation.
"The dissolution of the Canadian parliament on July 23 was so sudden as to greatly surprise the people of Canada, who could not see the reason for such precipitate action by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, supposedly entrenched at Ottawa with a strong following, well

disciplined. Yet perhaps Sir Wilfrid was not as well satisfied as he might be with his cabinet material, or quite so strong as would appear to the outside. But not his action in dissolving parliament be taken as a complete indication of the position taken by the Conservatives and those opposed to reciprocity. It was the Conservatives who demanded and insisted that such a question should be submitted to the electorate of Canada, and it was the Conservatives that had urged the government to hasten redistribution so that this question might be submitted fairly. It was untrue as Liberals had

charged, that the Conservatives had been simply blocking supply in the House at Ottawa; they had been quite willing and ready to allow supply to pass, and the sudden resolve of Sir Wilfrid to dissolve the House was obviously due to other causes, most

(Continued on Page 8.)
The Clarence Hotel, corner Douglas and Yates, which has recently been taken over by J. H. Trevor, will be open again to the public next week. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout and is to be let for offices and residences.

The Clarence Hotel, corner Douglas and Yates, which has recently been taken over by J. H. Trevor, will be open again to the public next week. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout and is to be let for offices and residences.

EXCHANGE YOUR OLD TALKING MACHINE

You, who own a machine, know the enjoyment to be obtained from a Graphophone. You can realize the wonderful possibilities of the Columbia Disc Graphophones. If your old machine does not give all the satisfaction you want, let us make an offer, and exchange it for the latest type of Graphophone or the unsurpassed

GRAFONOLA REGENT



Price \$250

Hear the Columbia Grand Opera Records on the Columbia Grafonola Regent. The one incomparable musical instrument. Not a mere "concealed horn" Graphophone, but a combined Grafonola and library table.

Fletcher Bros.

Sole Agents for British Columbia

1231 Government Street

Telephone 885

A FEW OF

Copas & Young's

GROCERY PRICES—Take a minute and read this ad. It will save you money.

Potatoes, 9 lbs. for 25c, 100-lb. sack...\$2.25
Prunell's Pure Malt Vinegar, quart bottle... 15c
Christie's Graham Wafers, 2-lb. tin... 35c
St. Charles' or Canada First Cream, large 20-oz. can, 10c; small can... 5c
Independent Creamery Butter, 3 pounds for... \$1.00
Finest Granulated Sugar, 20-lb. sack \$1.15
Calgary Rising Sun Bread Flour, per sack... \$1.65

We Save You Money

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Grocery Dept. Phones 94, 95

Liquor Dept. 1632

RED JACKET PUMPS

REWOOD NON-SHRINKING WATER TANKS

WINDMILLS AND TOWERS

GASOLINE PUMPING ENGINES

FOR SALE BY

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd

Phone 59

544-546 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

P.O. Drawer 613

Mens' Fall Suits

Tailor-Made

We set a standard for tailoring value—not for prices. Prices among all reputable tailors are practically identical everywhere. But values—they're as varied as human nature.

Our latest arrival of specially imported Fall Fabrics show very clearly our ability of meeting exactly the tastes of Victoria men and young men. Your inspection is invited.



Boys' Outfitters

PEDEN'S

Gents' Tailors

SAYWARD BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET

Have you a "taste" for really high-grade Chocolates—Chocolates with a "moreish" taste? Come in and ask for a sample of "Clay's Special." You will want more.

CLAY'S,

Bakers Confectioners

619 Fort Street

Tel. 101

University School FOR BOYS

VICTORIA, B.C.



CHRISTMAS TERM COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 6TH, At 9:30 a. m.

FIFTEEN ACRES OF PLAYING FIELDS

Recent successes at McGill and H. M. C. Spacious Brick Buildings, Accommodation for 200 Boys, Separate House for Juniors, New Block of Class-rooms, Modern Sanitary Arrangements, Chemical Laboratory, Organized Cadet Corps, Musketry Instruction, Football and Cricket, Gymnasium and Indoor Rifle Range.

Varden:

Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A., Cambridge.

Principals:

R. V. Harvey, M. A. Camb.; J. C. Barfield, Esq., Lond. Univ.; assisted by a Resident Staff of University Men.

For Prospectus, Apply — The Bursar

Collegiate School for Boys

Rockland Avenue - - - - - Victoria, B. C.

Central Situation Buildings Spacious and Well-Ventilated School Recreation Grounds Gymnasium Cadet Corps

Under the present management a special feature of the school is its individual attention to pupils.

PRINCIPAL - - - - - A. D. MUSKETT, Esq.

Assisted by a Resident Staff of Masters
Next Term begins Tuesday, September 12, at 9 a.m.

For Prospectus, Apply - - - - - The Principal

St. Margaret's School for Girls

813 Cook Street, Victoria, B. C., Boarding and Day School.

The curriculum includes: All English subjects, French, German, Latin, Music (Violin, Piano and Singing); Drawing, Painting, Needlework; Swedish Drill and Dancing.

KINDERGARTEN (Froebel) and Transition Classes for young children.

Christmas Term begins Thursday, September 7th. For particulars apply to MISS BARTON.

De Koven Hall

This school is trying to do for the moral, physical and intellectual welfare of each boy, what the thoughtful parent most wishes to have done. Contributing to this end are its location on beautiful Lake Washington, (eight miles from Tacoma), its excellent buildings, and exceptional staff of instructors.

Fall term begins September, 21st., 1911.
For full information address,
D. E. WILFORD, Principal,
South Tacoma, Washington.

James Bay Academy

A PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL

Enter now for the Fall Examinations—Matriculation B. C. L. S., etc.

Our Commercial Department is a thoroughly Modern Business College. For information about any of these courses, address

THE SECRETARY
Phone 3041 807 Simcoe St.



THE PREMIER GREETING AN OLD FRIEND

STIRRING SPEECH AGAINST PACT

(Continued From Page 7.)

probably growing dissensions in the ranks of the Liberal party. The hasty nature of dissolution was plainly evidenced and echoed in Sir Wilfrid's appeal of July 29—the weakest document ever offered to the people by the Canadian premier. That appeal was in reality nothing more than a clumsy effort to shift responsibility for the dissolution to the shoulders of the Conservatives and was in striking contrast to the dignified and logical address of Mr. Borden, published side by side with Sir Wilfrid's and fully setting out the Liberal position. In their opposition to the condemnation of the proposed reciprocity bargain to tie up the trade of Canada with the United States had never been entered into. The dissatisfaction that leading Liberals feel is well set out in the very comprehensive statement issued last February with the names of such gentlemen as Sir Edmond Walker, Sir William Mortimer Clarke, formerly lieutenant-governor of Ontario, and other prominent men attached. They plainly state that the government had no mandate from the people to make the bargain of reciprocity with the United States and that to make the changes proposed would check the present unexampled prosperity of Canada; besides they pointed out the great danger threatened to Canadian nationality.

"Reciprocity is generally recognized now as threatening disastrous effects to Canadian national welfare. British Columbia is strongly opposed to it as shown by the resolution passed in the legislature on February 13th, 1911, when there was only one voice in opposition to the condemnation of the proposed reciprocity bargain—and Mr. Brewster, so half-hearted a champion that he did not divide the House to put himself on record. The reasons now advanced against reciprocity are now as strong as then, and if anything, accentuated. It is not a mere political question; but a national one, in which patriotic men of all parties should combine to uphold Canada's prosperity and nationality—and our place in the Empire.

No Longer Suppliants

"There is no use in the Liberals going back to ancient history and stating that the feeling of Canada was at one time in favor of Reciprocity—that time is past, and we no longer need to be suppliants for an outlet for our trade. We have a market for all we produce, and without making sacrifices, things we have revered. The United States now needs Canada's products, and we

could have well afforded to wait for them to cut down their tariff without touching ours in any way. We have a population today of 8,000,000 against 4,000,000 in 1879, while our export trade which was only \$40,000,000 in 1879, grew to \$279,000,000 in 1910. Our best customer is not the United States, but Great Britain, and there we have to face United States competition. In 1910 Great Britain took our home products, \$135,000,000 or fifty per cent of our exports. In the same year the United States took only \$101,000,000, or 37.3



A CHARACTERISTIC GROUP AT GOLDSTREAM

per cent. Under protection we have built up in Canada a trade of enormous proportions: in 1879 it was \$153,000,000; in 1910 it was \$693,200,000, in our own province of British Columbia trade has

idea or a childish sentiment, the splendid commercial and industrial position we have reached and our proud independence, battered for a few wormy plums, and I feel it my duty to join in the protest that is heard from every section of the country.

"Today we are in an enviable position, with a commerce three times as great, per capita, as that of the United States, and without a cloud in our sky save the one which has just been raised. Does not common sense tell us to let well enough alone?"

If it had not been very much to the advantage of the United States, that nation would never have made overtures towards reciprocity. It is all very well to say that we can throw the arrangement aside at any time; but knowing the United States as I do, I fully agree with Sir William Van Horne in his view of the situation; and generally he is a man who understands conditions in the United States. He says:

"The Waker Party."

"Let us not run away with the idea that if we make a mistake in this matter of reciprocity, we shall be able to correct it at pleasure. We may not be permitted to do it. It should be remembered that there are such things as vested interests with nations as with individuals, and corporations, and that the vested interests of nations, real or

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2.)

Ladies' Fall Costumes

WORTH MORE

We say "worth more," because they honestly are, as comparison will prove.

SUITS AT \$35.—Navy Blue Serge Suits with the inimitable Pony Jackets, and new skirt effects in the medium widths; a very charming feature of this \$35 line is the attractive trimming which forms the round collar and binds the jacket, which displays the military front and slashed back. We do not hesitate to claim that this suit is easily worth \$45. OUR prices are only..... **\$35**

AT \$15.75, \$16.75 and \$18.—The above is a nice range of prices easily within the reach of the woman of very limited means. Styles are perfectly plain (not severely so), with panelled skirts. Materials are Navy and Black Serges, also Herringbone. Style, in the true sense of the word, is just as much in evidence on these modestly priced models as on the more expensive ones. Just think of it, a perfectly stylish and well-made Fall Costume..... **\$15.75**
\$18, \$16.75 and

Robinson & Andrews

THE CASH DRY GOODS STORE
642 and 644 YATES STREET. PHONES 656 and 657.

FRESH ISLAND MEATS

Slaughtered locally is the best meat to be had in Victoria. Our prices are best because our expenses are least. Look at these prices—

Island Veal Breasts.....15c	Island Beef Oven Roasts.....15c
Island Veal Legs.....20c	Swifts Compound Lard.....10c
Island Mutton Shoulders 12½c	Swifts Picnic Hams.....12½c
Island Mutton Legs.....20c	Mild Corned Beef.....9c
Island Beef Pot Roasts 12½c	Dry Salt Bacon 1½c and.....15c
and.....10c	Bologna or Head Cheese.....10c

Calves' Livers, Sweetbreads, Calves' Heads, etc., always in stock.

IDEAL MARKET

620 Yates Street.

Phone 514.

Goods You're Needing Every Day

AT PRICES YOU'LL BE PLEASED TO PAY.

Nice Ripe Peaches, basket.....	35c
Large Red Plums, basket.....	50c
Large Ripe Bananas, dozen.....	35c
Nice Ripe Tomatoes, pound.....	75c
Large Blue Plums, basket.....	75c
Large Black Grapes, pound.....	25c
Oranges, sweet and juicy, dozen.....	50c and 35c

CANTELLOUPE MELONS, each.....	10c
FRESH GREEN CORN, dozen.....	35c
WATER MELONS, each.....	25c

A Nice Young Chicken or Duck for Sunday Dinner.

White Clover Butter—Something good, ... 3 lbs. for \$1.00

WEST END GROCERY CO., LTD.

1002 Government Street

Tels.: 28, 88 and 1761

Vancouver-Seattle Record Shattered

C. E. Berg, in Thirty-Horse-power Buick Machine, Covers 178.35 Miles in 6 Hours and 50 Minutes

WAGERS TOTALING \$1,500 CLEANED UP

Twenty-five Mile Clip Maintained Over Route in Spite of Delay at Mt. Vernon When Ferry Is Gone

SEATTLE P.-L. Aug. 6, 1911.—Shattering all automobile speed records from Vancouver, B. C., to Seattle, C. E. Berg in a 1912 model thirty horse power Buick car, covered the distance of 178.35 miles between the two cities in the remarkably fast time of 6 hours and 50 minutes last Tuesday morning, and incidentally won two wagers totaling \$1,500. Berg's record is one hour and five minutes under the old marks established by W. D. Wallace, of Seattle, in a six-cylinder automobile.

On the record-breaking trip, Mr. Berg, who is managing director of the Hudson Bay Insurance company, was accompanied by O. N. Cline, of the McLaughlin-Buick automobile agency, and F. B. Gray, manager of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber company's branch in the British Columbia metropolis.

Western Motor & Supply Co., Ltd.

1410 Broad Street

Phone 1000

The Sporting World

FIFTH VICTORY

FOR THE TIGERS

Fast Ball Played Yesterday and Visitors Again are Successful—Surplis Good for Eight Innings

League Standing.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Vancouver	22	17	.565
Tacoma	18	21	.462
Seattle	16	24	.400
Portland	14	26	.350
Victoria	10	30	.250

Games Today.
Victoria at Tacoma (two games).
Portland at Seattle.
No Vancouver-Spokane game.

Tacoma's last game here was the best of the series. The visitors gathered in their fifth victory, in an argument that might have gone either way until the ninth, before the largest crowd of the week, the score being 5-2.

The features were the success of Charlie Surplis, the local amateur in holding out against

Mike Lynch's show artists, for eight innings, the air-tight ball pitched by Schmutz in pitches, the smart style in which his infield supported him, pulling off two doubles when they were badly needed, Ward's star peg from the right garden to the plate, killing Morse's run, and the pretty work of Milligan in center field when he picked Coleman's long fly from the fence in the eighth.

Schmutz was faced with a trying situation at the break-away. With the bags loaded and two down, the stalwart Clementson, who has been hitting ahead of any of the Islanders this week, came to the plate. But he couldn't come through. The fans regretfully saw the golden opportunity fade away.

It looked bright for the lowly ones again in the third, but a double and Kellar's strike-out cleared the atmosphere. It was the same in the sixth, when another brace of runners fell in their journey, but Victoria's real chance was in the eighth when three hits came, among which was sandwiched Kennedy's fumble, and but one man was retired. Here again Schmutz became impossible and there was nothing doing.

Not until the third period did the visitors give any sign of scoring. Then Schmutz himself broke into the run column with a homer, in high good humor. Manager Mike met his twirler

at third and extended congratulations. Three afterwards got on the bases, but Coleman died at second and Morse was nabbed at the pan through Ward's beautiful peg from deep right. Brennan's low throw gave Morse a life and on Spencer's sacrifice hit—a pretty bunt—and Fisher's sacrifice fly the second run was tallied. Then came Kennedy's clout, labelled good for four bases, and in the ninth, Surplis became liberal with passes, leaving three, interspersed with wild pitch, which being helped by Tauscher's long overdue two-bagger and Basse's single counted for a couple.

The Detailed Score.

Tacoma	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bassett, cf	5	0	1	0	0	0
Colman, 2b	4	0	2	0	1	0
Kennedy, rf	3	1	0	0	0	0
Lynch, lf	3	0	2	0	0	0
Morse, ss	2	0	5	5	0	0
Spencer, c	2	0	0	1	0	0
Fisher, 3b	2	0	0	1	0	0
Tauscher, 2b	4	1	1	1	0	0
Surplis, p	8	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	28	2	11	13	1	0

Victoria	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Milligan, ss	4	0	1	3	0	0
Ward, 2b	4	0	2	0	0	0
Clementson, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
McNair, 3b	2	0	0	1	0	0
Grindle, c	2	0	0	1	0	0
Schmutz, p	8	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	20	1	3	7	1	0

Score by innings:
Tacoma 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 5
Victoria 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2

Summary: Surplis pitched six innings, sacrifice hit, Coleman, two bases, Morse, home run, Tauscher, Grindle, home run, Kennedy and Schmutz, home on balls off Surplis, 2 off Schmutz, 4, struck out by Surplis, 5, by Schmutz, 5, left on bases, Victoria 9, Tacoma 5, double plays, Morse to Fisher, Tauscher to Morse to Fisher, wild pitches, Surplis, passed balls, Grindle, 2, hit by pitcher, Brennan and Grindle, Schmutz, time of game, 2 hours; umpire, Baumgarten.

SEATTLE, Aug. 12.—Portland got a strong lead in the first two innings and defeated Seattle 7 to 2 today. The locals knocked Jensen out of the box in the fifth inning when Shea knocked a home run with the bases full. Fullerton replaced Wiggs in the sixth inning, but the locals were unable to overcome Portland's lead.

Seattle, AB R H PO A E
Teard, 2b 4 0 0 2 0 0
Vanderbank, cf 5 1 0 0 0 0
Householder, rf 4 0 0 2 0 0
Weed, 1b 5 0 1 2 1 0
Seaton, lf 4 1 2 0 0 0
Raymond, ss 4 1 2 0 0 0
Reagan, c 4 1 2 0 0 0
Wiggs, p 1 0 0 0 1 0
Fullerton, p 2 0 1 0 3 1
Totals 35 5 7 13 1

Portland, AB R H PO A E
Steele, rf 4 1 3 2 0 0
Menzor, cf 3 1 2 0 0 0
Mundorf, 2b 5 0 1 1 0 0
Williams, 3b 5 0 1 1 0 0
Pettigrew, lf 2 1 2 0 0 0
Casey, 1b 2 0 1 1 2 0
Moore, c 2 1 3 0 0 0
Totals 28 3 8 9 0

Score by innings:
Portland 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7
Seattle 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Summary: Steele pitched six innings, sacrifice hit, Coleman, two bases, Morse, home run, Tauscher, Grindle, home run, Kennedy and Schmutz, home on balls off Surplis, 2 off Schmutz, 4, struck out by Surplis, 5, by Schmutz, 5, left on bases, Victoria 9, Tacoma 5, double plays, Morse to Fisher, Tauscher to Morse to Fisher, wild pitches, Surplis, passed balls, Grindle, 2, hit by pitcher, Brennan and Grindle, Schmutz, time of game, 2 hours; umpire, Baumgarten.

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Oregon Timber Deal
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The steam schooner Graywood arrived at the outer wharf yesterday with a cargo of asphalt.

Zimmerman, 1b 4 0 0 2 0 1
Kippert, cf 4 0 0 1 2 0
Cartwright, 2b 3 0 0 1 2 0
Spillman, c 2 0 0 1 0 0
Wills, 3b 2 0 0 0 1 0
Hauk, p 1 0 0 0 1 0
Totals 20 0 0 3 24 9 5

Score by innings:
Vancouver 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 10
Spokane 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Summary: Stolen bases, Cates, Brinker; sacrifice hits, Willett, Cates, Lewis, Melchor; two base hits, James, Kippert; three base hits, Scharnweber, Brinker; bases on balls, off Clark 1, off Wills 1, off Hauk 2; struck out, by Clark 1, by Hauk 3; hit off Willett in 6 innings 11 and 10 runs, hit off Hauk in 2 innings 1 and no runs; struck out, by Clark 8, by Hauk 3; left on bases Vancouver 8, Spokane 1; time 1:45; umpire, Starckell.

Second Game.
Vancouver, AB R H PO A E
Willett, lf 3 0 0 0 0 0
Bennett, 2b 3 0 0 2 0 0
Brashear, 1b 4 0 0 7 1 0
Cates, rf 4 1 2 0 0 0
Brinker, cf 4 1 1 3 1 0
Scharnweber, ss 4 1 1 3 1 0
James, 3b 3 1 2 4 1 0
Hauk, p 2 1 1 1 3 1
Totals 30 5 9 27 11 1

Spokane, AB R H PO A E
Cochran, 2b 4 0 0 1 0 0
Conroy, ss 4 0 0 1 0 0
Nesball, ss 3 0 0 4 0 0
Zimnyk, 1b 4 0 1 6 0 0
Zimnyk, lf 4 0 1 7 0 1
Kippert, cf 2 0 0 0 0 0
Spencer, c 2 0 0 1 0 0
Scharnweber, ss 3 0 2 1 0 0
Kraft, p 3 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 31 2 8 24 5 2

Score by innings:
Vancouver 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 5
Spokane 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2

Summary: Sacrifice hits, Bennett, James; sacrifice fly, Willett; two bases, home run, Cates, James, Nordyke, three base hit, James, double play, Scharnweber to Bennett to Brashear, struck out by Brashear 4, by Kraft 1, passed ball, Shea; hit by pitcher, Melchor, left on bases, 3; time 1:29; umpire, Starckell.

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Teard, 2b 4 0 0 2 0 0
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Householder, rf 4 0 0 2 0 0
Weed, 1b 5 0 1 2 1 0
Seaton, lf 4 1 2 0 0 0
Raymond, ss 4 1 2 0 0 0
Reagan, c 4 1 2 0 0 0
Wiggs, p 1 0 0 0 1 0
Fullerton, p 2 0 1 0 3 1
Totals 35 5 7 13 1

Portland, AB R H PO A E
Steele, rf 4 1 3 2 0 0
Menzor, cf 3 1 2 0 0 0
Mundorf, 2b 5 0 1 1 0 0
Williams, 3b 5 0 1 1 0 0
Pettigrew, lf 2 1 2 0 0 0
Casey, 1b 2 0 1 1 2 0
Moore, c 2 1 3 0 0 0
Totals 28 3 8 9 0

Score by innings:
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Seattle 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

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Coltrin, ss 4 2 1 1 4 1
Jensen, p 3 0 0 0 1 0
Garrett, p 3 0 0 1 5 0
Totals 35 7 11 37 13 1

Score by innings:
Seattle 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 5
Portland 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 7

Summary: Two base runs, Coltrin, Shea; six runs and 9 hits off Wiggs in 5 innings, 1 run and 6 hits off Jensen in 4 innings, 4 runs and 4 hits off Garrett in 3 innings, 1 run and 6 hits off Garrett in 3 innings, struck out, by Wiggs 1, by Fullerton 1, hit by pitched ball, Spall by Fullerton; passed balls, Shea, Moore; double play, Shea, to Bush, Coltrin to Casey; Williams, left on bases, Seattle 6, Portland 6; umpire, McCarthy.

Notes.
The Islanders didn't handle the Tacoma Tigers as they did the Seattle Giants. But what more could be expected with a crippled pitching staff and a weakened infield?

No more local professional baseball for a whole week. Portland pays another visit here on the 21st inst. Today's game is at Tacoma and on Monday the Islanders open the new series with the Giants at Seattle. Portland goes to Vancouver and Spokane to Tacoma.

Already the local club management is negotiating for a new team manager for the Victoria 1912 team. The right man is going to be secured if the world's four corners have to be searched. There is going to be no loafing around the cellar for the Islanders next season.

It is reported that two new pitchers are to be signed shortly. They are badly needed.

Thorsen being on the local pitching staff again is the likely candidate for the rubber for today's argument.

Coleman got a two-bagger off Surplis in yesterday's game that was but a scratch Texas League.

It was an off day for Clementson. He failed when a nice drive good for a single or double would have changed the situation. But then even Cobb, Wagner and Lajoie do the same.

"Jockey" Ward sprang into the lime-light with his wing from the right garden to the plate cutting off Morse. It was a perfect throw.

Charlie Surplis delighted the fans. He was given a cordial reception. When he pulled off that hunt and beat it out the enthusiasm was great.

Million was responsible for a fine piece of work in the centre garden when he picked Coleman's fly from the fence. Coleman was one of the most surprised men on the field. He could scarcely credit it and refused to leave the base until "Ten" proved his achievement by throwing in the ball.

Although Grindle was guilty of permitting a couple of stolen bases and of allowing a brace of passed balls, he in part retrieved himself by a neat catch off Schmutz at the first bag in the last inning. The pitcher was taking a comfortable nap.

Sage pitched a two hit game against the Pippins on Friday and lost. Funny thing baseball.

Umpire Jakey Baumgarten in his telegram to President Lindsay reporting the Annis case, does not accuse the

pitcher of knocking him down. Mr. Porter Baxter, of the League, says in the P. I. that Annis was guilty of a serious offence against baseball as a clean sport in addition to assault and battery to an individual. "He will have to take his medicine along with other fighters who are posing before the public as ball players."

A Denial.
To the Sporting Editor.
Sir:—The directors and owners of the Victoria Baseball Club, Ltd., have been informed by interested parties that some of the late stockholders are spreading reports to the effect that they lost money through buying stock in the club, and have since been forced to sell out at a loss to the present management. The directors and officers of the club emphatically contradict the above mentioned statements, as not a dollar has been lost by any of the late stockholders connected with the club. The present management purchased the stock and paid for it at the rate of one hundred cents on the dollar.

T. P. McCONNELL,
Secretary of the Victoria Baseball Club, Ltd.

ANNIS SUSPENDED
WITHOUT SALARY

League Severely Disciplines Tacoma Pitcher Who Assaulted "Ump" Baumgarten Here.

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Sunday, August 13, 1911

SAFE BUYS
SURE PROFITS

COOK STREET—140 on Cook by 180 on Caledonian avenue. A fine business corner. This fine property can be purchased for \$18,000, on terms.

HERALD STREET, near Douglas, 60 x 120, with two houses. Price \$31,000 on terms.

CHATHAM STREET—30 x 120, with 2-story house, which could easily be converted into a good business building. This is only 80 feet from Government street. Price on application.

WATERFRONT AND GORGE road siding on Washington avenue, 2 1/2 acres. This property has a large frontage on Washington avenue, and 133 feet on the Gorge road and on the waterfront, and adjoins Premier McBride's residence. It is very suitable for two or three large residences, or for subdivision into ordinary city lots. The waterfrontage, with 150 feet depth of land, is worth five-sixths of the price asked for the whole. Price for the 2 1/2 acres is \$18,000.

DALLAS ROAD—65 x 240 feet with use of garage, 10 feet right of way. This is a choice residence site. Price \$6,500, on terms; also 55 x 122 corner of Dallas road and South Turner street. Price \$5,000.

GOVERNMENT STREET frontage between Bay and Herald, from \$500 to \$800 per front foot. Price \$5,000.

ACREAGE—one block of 10 and one of 40 acres, just outside the three-mile circle, suitable for subdivision, at \$300 per acre on easy terms of payment.

L. H. ELLIS

Investment Broker
1122 GOVERNMENT STREET

Architectural Service

It is an old saying and an old truth that:

"He serveth best who loveth best
All things both great and small."

The success of this organization with builders is born of its innate love for details—those trifles which, as Michael Angelo said make perfection—which is no trifle. Every design is prepared under Mr. Mitton's personal supervision and embodies the fruit of his knowledge of material, construction, arrangement, beauty, economy and utility.

E. STANLEY MITTON

HERBERT T. WHITEHEAD

Resident Manager

Board of Trade Bldg., Victoria

Original and effective photographs, sketches and plans for apartment houses, office buildings and residences of every style and size are on display in these studios. You are cordially invited to inspect them.

SHE GOT
WHAT SHE
WANTED

This Woman Had to Insist
Strongly, but It Paid

Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a female weakness and stomach trouble, and I went to the store to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but the clerk did not want to let me have it—he said it was not good and wanted me to try something else, but knowing all about it I insisted on getting it, and I am so glad I did, for it has cured me."

"I know of so many cases where women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I can say to every suffering woman that if this medicine does not help her, there is nothing that will."—Mrs. JANETZKY, 2903 Arch St., Chicago, Ill.

This is the age of substitution, and women who want a cure should insist upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound just as this woman did, and not accept something else on which the druggist can make a little more profit.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

HOUSES BUILT

On the
Installment Plan

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Phone 1140.

Cor. Fort and Hadasaona Streets.



THE PREMIER'S WINNING SMILE

STIRRING SPEECH
AGAINST PACT

(Continued From Page 8)

leged, are terribly binding upon the weaker party. When Mr. Hill had extended his seven or eight lines of railway into the Canadian Northwest—lines which have for some years been resting their noses on the boundary line waiting for reciprocity, or something of the kind, to warrant them in crossing—and when other American channels of trade have been established, affecting our territory, and when the American millers have tasted our wheat, and the American manufacturers have got hold of our markets, is it probable that we shall be permitted to recede? Not a bit of it. We are making a bed to lie in and die in."

"Canada's aim," continued the premier, "should be to promote inter-provincial and imperial trade—something that is being built up at present. With the trade lines running north and south, it is bound to affect, injuriously, our transportation from west to east, and that means that the freight rates instead of being lower will increase. Then as to the Liberal contentions, that reciprocity will lower the prices of food products, in Canada—I venture to say that after the first flush, when competition has been stamped out, and many Canadians are forced out of work, prices will be raised to as high or higher a notch than at present. Most of these things in the States are governed by gigantic trusts, and we will see them taking possession of Canada, and placing us under tribute to them. In fact the whole scheme is an endeavor of the United States to control Canada's natural resources."

"The farmers of Canada will suffer from reciprocity and as to the Liberal's argument that a great field will be opened for their produce in the United States, President Taft, in Chicago on June 3, said: 'The only real importation of agricultural products that we may expect from Canada of any considerable amount will consist of wheat, barley, rye and oats. The world price of these four cereals' is fixed abroad where the surplus from the producing countries is disposed of and is little affected by the place from which the supply is derived.'

The Fruit Industry

"Unquestionably British Columbia will be greatly hurt in the prairie provinces to which we now export our fruit. The province has done much towards building up this industry, and last year the value of the fruit crop was \$2,500,000. With an older industry, more cleared lands, and cheaper labor, Oregon, Washington and California will be able to send fruit into the prairie duty free at a price that will seriously handicap British Columbia in spite of the general better quality of our fruit. At the same time it is very questionable that such fruit as oranges, lemons and bananas, which are not raised in Canada will be any cheaper, as there is no competition to meet here and such industries are in the hands of large trusts, which dictate

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Programme Monday and Tuesday.

The Show Girl, a drama of stage life; The Justice of Claudius, Emperor of Rome, hand colored film; Indian Army Exercises; The Loyalty of Luis Verdugo; A Dutch Gold Mine, an amusing anecdote; Curiosity, Biograph comedy.

Romano Photoplay Theatre

Monday and Tuesday

4-FEATURE REELS—4 AND ROMANO TRIO

CRYSTAL THEATRE

Wanting a Hat for the Wedding Day.

The Swiftness of the Wind, Stereoscopic Flowers, Hippomene and Atalanta, Gentle Hearts, Shortlighted Governors, Daughter of the Navajos.

If Tea or Coffee

IS "GETTING YOU"

Quit It

AND USE

POSTUM

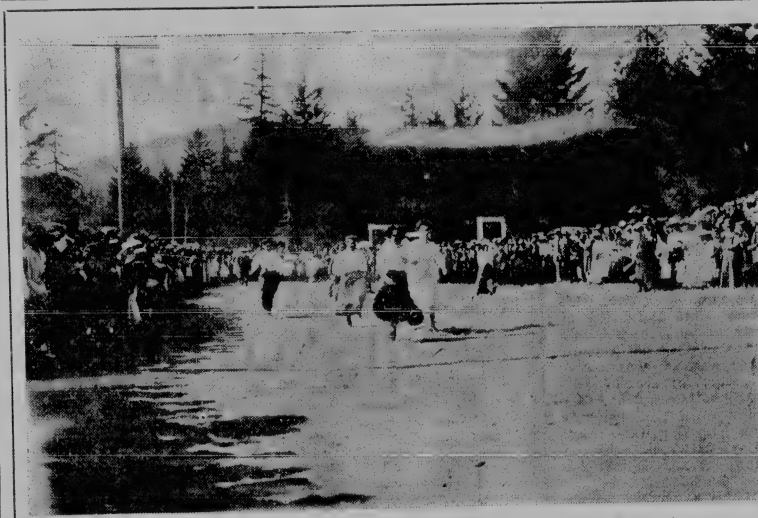
"THERE'S A REASON"

prices. Vegetables and other agricultural products, including eggs, poultry and livestock will also be imported at the expense of our mixed farmers. "Supposing that the Reciprocity Agreement was in force and it was decided to end it, Canada would be in the position of a subject having to find new markets and trade would be greatly disorganized. Canada in the last ten years, stands second in the list of countries in the increase of trade with \$2.14 per cent, the first being Argentina with 122 per cent, while the United States only shows 4.16 per cent, and is the fourteenth on the list. The United States has in many lines reached its capacity of production, so now wishes to avail herself of Canada's raw products to help her keep up in the race. United States manufacturers have invested over \$100,000,000 in mills and factories in Canada where they can get raw material cheap and in abundance.

At its dying away, the addresses were taken up, Mr. Taft calling first upon Hon. A. E. McPhillips, president of the Council, who spoke of the opening of a great campaign. In a short review of what reciprocity really meant it was necessary to call to mind the treaty of 1854. That treaty existed until 1864 when the advantage to the United States was \$35,000,000, and notwithstanding there were thousands of Canadian soldiers fighting for the North in the Civil War, the United States abrogated the treaty in a fit of temper. Canadians would never be safe under reciprocity if the Americans felt that anything they could do might bring about annexation. Mr. McPhillips went on to refer to the Hon. George Brown's attitude towards reciprocity and a great reformer. His fears were that Canada would be destroyed by reciprocal compact. When the pact was abrogated Canada's internal trade had

legislation such as is now proposed but at the solicitation of Washington. And as Washington now wants the agreement proposed, as Washington is the supplier, the answer of Canada would be what the answer of the United States was to our representatives in times gone by—that Canada can look after herself and build up her own future quite independently. The American tariff is quite two and a half times higher than ours, and yet we are able to do considerable business with our neighbor.

"We in this dominion are doing very well, and why then we should accept this compact, miscalled a reciprocity agreement, is beyond the comprehension of any Conservative and I do not doubt of many Liberals as well. We are doing well and to give any concessions such as are contemplated in the reciprocity pact would be not only unnecessary but most unwise and inexpedient. And if it is necessary for us to have reciprocity in trade between the two countries, would you trust with the preparation of the agreement and its carrying out, to people now administering the affairs of Canada at Ottawa? Would you trust them, even if you believed reciprocity to be necessary, which I do not believe, nor do I think do you. (Cries of "No.") The coming of Canada into her own was well introduced by the far-sighted and statesmanlike policy of that great Canadian, the late Sir John A. Macdonald, with the establishment of the rightly termed national policy. Through this policy the Dominion has been enabled to take her present proud position before the world as a most important factor in the British nation. Do you want now, then, I ask you, to change our policy and go over to the systems and methods of the neighbor republic? Are their politics cleaner, their financial institutions better than ours. (Cries of "No.") Do we want to take our cue from Wall Street? I say to you we do not. We know what the past few years have done in and for British Columbia, under the progressive, statesmanlike administration of our revered premier, Hon. Richard McBride. We have seen what has been done for British Columbia under this Conservative policy. We know what it has done for beautiful Victoria, and we can see as we come here to Goldstream a transcontinental railway actually building—not a promised or paper railway. Conservative policy which has proven so beneficial for British Columbia and for your own delightful city, will be equally good for



FINISH OF THE LADIES' RACE

Last year there were 100,000 cars of grain, etc., sent out of the Prairie provinces. Of these the C.P.R. took 59.8 per cent; Canadian Northern 31.5, Grand Trunk Pacific 7.3, Great Northern 1.3 per cent.

Under reciprocity a great change will take place and a very much larger proportion will be diverted from Canadian to United States lines of railway. Undoubtedly this was what Mr. J. J. Hill was thinking of when he said after the agreement had passed the United States Senate:—

"If the Senate had voted against the pact, it would have meant the beginning in England for such an Imperial Trade Union, as would shut us out."

At Best An Experiment

"At the very best, the whole matter of the agreement is an experiment—a foolish interference with the country, when it is progressing at a marvelous rate, and as the 'Ottawa Citizen' calls it a 'gamble'—the ill results of which may be most disastrous to Canada."

"The people across the line are jealous of our resources and it was assured that if they, with their organization and their majority control were given this measure of trade reform, they would sap the heart of Canada and use it for their own interests. 'The people of Canada realize this, and on Sept. 21st they will have no hesitation in casting their votes for one king, one country and one Empire.'"

At the conclusion of the premier's address, there was a prolonged session of cheering that shook the bandstand and reverberated from the surrounding hills.

An Able Chairman

Mr. Leonard Fair, president of the Victoria Conservative association, made a capital chairman for the oratorical portion of the day's proceedings, wittily introducing each of the several speakers, and carrying matters forward quickly and with easy good fellowship. He prefaced the important business of the day by calling for three cheers for the federal and the provincial leader of the Conservative party, the names of Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., and Hon. Richard McBride being received with thunderous ap-

plause. At its dying away, the addresses were taken up, Mr. Taft calling first upon Hon. A. E. McPhillips, president of the Council, who spoke of the opening of a great campaign. In a short review of what reciprocity really meant it was necessary to call to mind the treaty of 1854. That treaty existed until 1864 when the advantage to the United States was \$35,000,000, and notwithstanding there were thousands of Canadian soldiers fighting for the North in the Civil War, the United States abrogated the treaty in a fit of temper. Canadians would never be safe under reciprocity if the Americans felt that anything they could do might bring about annexation. Mr. McPhillips went on to refer to the Hon. George Brown's attitude towards reciprocity and a great reformer. His fears were that Canada would be destroyed by reciprocal compact. When the pact was abrogated Canada's internal trade had

Mr. Macgowan

I can only say, Mr. Chairman, and to you, ladies and gentlemen, said this popular Vancouver representative, "that it gives me extreme pleasure to be with the Conservatives of Victoria today. I do not feel myself able to voice my feelings, but I would say I have carefully followed the words of my friend Mr. McPhillips, and I would say 'yes, yes' to all that he has spoken, he having most eloquently expressed just what has been in my own mind. British Columbia today is growing and prospering, as a result in large measure of sound legislation in the past accessible to the Conservative

of the beneficial character and quality of this legislation. In our national politics, reciprocity at the present time claims a large measure of attention. This Reciprocity, we must not forget, has been discussed for years by the interested parties—Canada and the United States, the agitation for some reciprocal trade arrangement having been started originally by our own representatives. It must not be forgotten that for years our people went, year after year, to Washington, late in hand, seeking an arrangement of

all Canada, and for this reason I hope—and I know you will join me in wishing it—that the 21st of next month will see returned to power in this Dominion a Conservative government on a party for solidity, progressiveness and reliability with that which we have in this province of ours. I think that this will be the case, and that the Conservative majority which the people of Canada wish to see in the world will be such as we may all be proud of. We are going to roll up that kind of a Conservative majority in Vancouver—such a majority as will surprise Victorians. (A voice: "We'll beat you here.") I hope that my friend in the audience proves a good prophet. I hope you do, for to do so you will have to score a great Conservative victory indeed. And such a victory means much at this juncture, it means first of all and most important of all, the preservation of the Dominion of ours as a united Canada, under one flag, and that flag the greatest and most honored that floats in any breeze. (Applause.)

Mayor Lee

Mayor H. Lee, of New Westminster, the next speaker, spoke of the importance and the significance of the coming election which, he declared, meant more to the British empire than any preceding Canadian election. This election was but a repetition of the election years ago when the people of Canada rejected reciprocity with no uncertain voice. It was to be hoped that they would do the same next month. The condition in the fisheries was a good one, and that reciprocity would mean American fishery boats came over here in ballast. They filled up with Canadian fish and crabs and lobsters and leave us the ballast. Mayor Lee had every respect for the American people as he had every respect for the British nation, but the American people had no love for us, and when the barrier was removed they would take what they loved—the great territory of Canada. Would the Canadian people prefer to be under the old British flag or under the Stars and Stripes? (Cries of "The British.") A big toad in a small puddle or a small toad in a very big puddle.

\$7,000 BELOW MARKET VALUE

View Street

BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND BLANCHARD

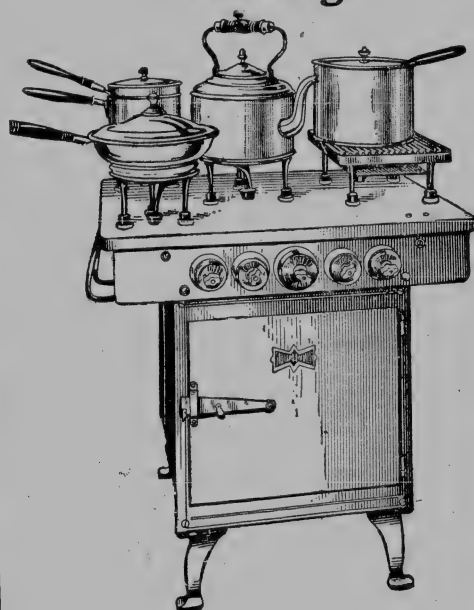
60 x 120

Price \$38,000

This is \$7,000 cheaper than any other property offered in this block.

Marriott & Fellows

1212 Douglas Street

The Secret of Good
Cooking

THE SECRET OF GOOD COOKING lies in the ability of the cook to adjust the heat to a nicety for the work in hand. Only a modern Electric Range affords this advantage.

With it half a dozen different foods can be cooked at once, each with the exact requisite heat—neither more nor less.

When the cooking is done, off goes the electric current, and expense ceases—no current is wasted.

The cook can give undivided attention to the cooking—an electric range needs none.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO.

917 Government Street

Phone 2242

Mr. F. J. Mackenzie
Mr. F. J. Mackenzie, M.P.P., prefaced his remarks by saying that he had begun to consider himself a fixture at these annual Conservative gatherings in Victoria. He had had the pleasure of attending last year's picnic, and he was well pleased to find this year's even bigger affair than that triumph. The greatly increased attendance showed that the Conservative party here was growing larger daily—larger and better looking. (Laughter and applause.) Mayor Lee in his modesty had said very little of the connection of affairs in New Westminster district. He had not told how the Liberal nomination had been and was still being peddled about, no sooner crowded upon some reluctant champion than he was seen to drop it like a hot potato. According to present appearances it now remained for that old war horse, Mr. John Oliver, to try and make some

semblance of representation. But who would be elected in that district, and he looked confidently to see a solid Conservative delegation go as elected members from this province to the parliament at Ottawa. The mainland would send four. Conservatives, of that friends of the island might rest assured; it remained for the island constituencies to make it the solid seven. Regarding reciprocity, much was heard of the feeling in favor of the proposed arrangement among the members of the prairie provinces. Not knowing the Conservatives, of personality, we had no doubt that the British Empire was still being peddled about, no sooner crowded upon some reluctant champion than he was seen to drop it like a hot potato. According to present appearances it now remained for that old war horse, Mr. John Oliver, to try and make some

5 Acre Blocks on the V. S. Ry.

Only Nine Miles from Victoria—First Class Fruit and Rich Bottom Land

This property which is located in the Saanich district and on the V. & S. railway, is extremely choice land, being especially adaptable for fruit raising. Prices, \$150 to \$300 per acre.

1-3 Cash, Balance 1, 2 and 3 Years at 7 Per Cent

NOTE—This acreage is close to Elk Lake station, thus affording quick transportation to the city.

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

SPECIALS for TODAY

Newport Avenue, Oak Bay

For a quick sale we are instructed to offer a block of eight lots, with 60 feet each frontage on Newport Ave. These lots are \$250 a lot cheaper than any adjoining property and will net the purchaser a profit of at the very least 50%. Close to sea and car. Price only \$1,000 each, on very easy terms.

Hillside Avenue

120 x 180 DOUBLE CORNER

This property will cut into 3 full sized lots. Single lot only one block away sold for \$6,000. Owner needs money and must sell. Splendid chance for the investor. Price \$3,000, on easy terms.

Pandora Avenue

50 x 107

Large seven-roomed house, with built-in sideboards, panelled and burlap walls, plate rails, furnace, etc. House thoroughly modern in every respect and will rent for \$35 per month. Property close in and considered one of the best buys on the street. Price \$4,750. Terms.

Fort Street

60 x 112

East of Blanchard. Ideal location for store. Price \$36,000. Good terms can be arranged.

Pemberton & Son

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Victoria, B. C.

CHEAP LOTS

McKENZIE STREET, 50 x 120 \$1,400
WALTON ST., near Government Place, 60 x 120... \$1,250
LANG STREET, near Cook, 50 x 120 \$400

Heath & Chaney

Ground Floor, Sayward Building Phone 2964

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company's Cleared Lands

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices, apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or

L. E. ALLIN, Local Agent, Parksville.

CRISP SNAPS

We have a large list of farms, acreage, lots and houses in all parts of the city and country. We have an automobile at your disposal and no trouble for us to show what we have for sale. If you have property for sale in the city or country it will be worth your while to become acquainted with us.

The following are worthy of your consideration:
Parkdale Lots at \$500 each.
Oliver street Lots, Shoal Bay district, \$950 each.
Oxford street Lots, \$1150 each, large grassy ones.

\$21,000—Quadra and Caledonia choice corner eight lots, producing revenue. The best buy on the street.
\$6800—Quadra Street, four lots and large house, south of Hillside.

Easy terms on any of the above.

A. W. Bridgman

Real Estate and Insurance
1007 Government St.

LAKE HILL PARK

Is planned into full QUARTER ACRES
WESTERN LANDS, LIMITED
Corner View and Broad St.

Money Makers

Pandora St., close in Cook, lot 50 x 100, with fine 3 roomed house, all modern, basement and furnace. Fine at \$12,000. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance arranged.
Hillside Ave., close to Douglas, fine corner lot, 50 feet frontage, with good modern house, worth \$1,500; a bargain at \$1,500. Terms, \$1,400 cash, balance arranged.
Mason St., between Vancouver and Cook, one lot 30x120, with house, a snap at \$2,500. Terms arranged.
Quadra St., close in, fine business site, 120 by 120. Price \$6,500—Terms one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Investigate this at once—it will pay you.

Bagshawe & Co.

1218 Broad St., Opposite Colonist.
Phone 2271.

SPLENDID TEN-ROOMED RESIDENCE

with the whole or a portion of an acre of choice garden fronting on three streets, and in fine position for subdivision. This is a golden opportunity for investment, as we can deliver this at an exceedingly low figure on very easy terms for a limited time.

Welch Bros. & Co.

1006 Government St.

High Class Building Sites

Half acre, Foul Bay, with fine trees and view of sea \$3,000
Half acre, Oak Bay avenue, fine view of Oak Bay \$4,000
Nearly half acre, facing Oak Bay \$3,600
Acre with fine view, Oak Bay—part rock, oaks and firs \$6,000

H. F. PULLEN

Oak Bay Realty Office,
2085 Oak Bay Ave.

50 ACRES, South Saanich, two road frontages, first-class soil, close to electric car line. Per acre \$225

J. F. Belbin

Office Phone 1166

Residence Phone R-2684

617 Cormorant St., Victoria

WE HAVE EXCLUSIVE SALE OF

Eleven Lots 50 x 120

all in garden

ON CEDAR HILL ROAD

Inside the city limits with city water, electric light and telephone.

At present selling values in this district these lots are worth:
Four lots at \$650 \$2,600
Seven lots at \$500 \$3,500

Total \$6,100

For quick sale we are instructed to take \$4,500 on easy terms

CULLIN & YORK

McCallum Bldg., Douglas St.

Telephone 2829

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

Never has been, never is and never will be found. But big profits on wise investments is a different thing. You will never again have the opportunities offered you now. Can you beat this?

120 feet, close in, present revenue \$75 a month.
New Business Property right in line of Fall movement. Adjoining property held at \$300 per foot.

25,000

This price is good for a few days only. A third cash will handle the deal. The balance is spread over three years, making this extremely good investment easy.

COME AND SEE US ANYWAY



Phone 254

1104 Broad Street

THIS IS A SNAP

One acre, 208 x 208, one mile and half from City Hall. \$2,800, \$800 cash, balance easy. 1/4-acre lots adjoining advertised at \$800 each.

G. E. Deakin & R. T. Loughheed
Royal Realty Company. Rooms 8 and 9 Green Block.

Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery.

Advertisements Written and Placed for All Businesses

NEWTON ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Fourth Floor, Times Bldg.

Bowker Avenue—Two lots 120 x 240, and a splendid 6-roomed house; bungalow. Price, on easy terms. \$6,500
Constance Cove Farm, Esquimalt—Two excellent lots. Price, on easy terms \$4,200
Rudlin and Camosun—Lot 71 x 107. One-third cash, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months. Price \$3,200
Newport Avenue—Two lots 60 x 110 each. Price, on easy terms \$2,800
Newport Avenue—Fine corner lot 57 x 110. Price, on easy terms \$1,500

BECKETT & MAJOR

1205 Langley Street. Telephones, 2967 and 2026

STEWART LAND Co. Ltd.

1042 DOWNTOWN BLK.
VICTORIA, B.C.
3rd Street
STEWART, B.C.

OFFICES

As Good as the Wheat

Just as sure as the Peace River Country is the next great wheat belt, so sure is Stewart to be the next big sea port on the Northern Pacific. Stewart is the centre and shipping point for the Portland Canal Mining District and the natural and most economical outlet for the produce of the vast fertile valleys of the Nana and Peace Rivers. You can't go wrong by having lots in Stewart City at present. Price, from the original owners, \$350 up to \$3,500. Terms, one-fifth cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months at 6 per cent.

Verdict Done to Death

By an ill-planned, ill-conceived house, might be written over many a woman's tombstone. Why not buy a lovely new house, beautiful for situation, close to car, close to school and church, CLOSE IN. Consisting of 8 fine rooms, spacious hall, panelled and beamed, large drawing room with folding doors to good dining room with fire place and mantle. Kitchen an ideal one; also pantry most conveniently fitted up and scullery adjoining. Nice wide stairs from front wall lead to four nice bedrooms; also separate toilet and well fitted bathroom. Stairs from kitchen lead to basement with cement floor, furnace, toilet and separate well fitted fruit cellar or larder, standing on a nice lot with lawn and shade trees and fine view. Commanding view. A home like this would add

NEW LIFE
to its inmates, and it may be yours for \$5,700, on easy terms from

The Home Finders
559 Johnson St.

Money Spinners

CHATHAM ST.—Lot 60x130, between Government and Store streets. Price \$17,000.
CHATHAM ST., near Government with brick building, cost \$4000. Price \$14,000.
PANDORA ST., near Cook, 54 feet frontage; revenue producing. Price \$15,000.

ALL ON EASY TERMS.

Grubb & Letts

Green Block. Broad St.

More Cheap Lots

Lots 6, 7 and 8, Vancouver Street, between King's Road and Bay Street, 50 x 117.
 Terms \$450 cash. Price, each **\$1,350**
 No. 33 Second Street, 55x105 Price **\$450**; terms, \$150 cash
 14 Cor. Edmonton and Cedar Hill rds. ... large lot. **\$1,500**; " \$500 "
 3 Montreal Street, James Bay, 61x119. ... **\$1,800**; " \$500 "
 Hillside Avenue, 60x120 **\$2,500**; " \$750 "
 Princess Street, large lot **\$2,000**; " \$500 "
 Easterdale: lots about 1/2 acre: " from **\$350**; " \$50 "
 Wellington St., 60x134 **\$900**; " \$150 "
 Grafton St., 60x134 **\$800**; " \$150 "
 Foster St., 60x134 **\$800**; " \$150 "

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

Telephone 30. 620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. Established 1890

Princess Avenue

Lot 60x120, good for a quick turn-over.

Price \$2,500

\$500 cash, balance easy. See our half-page ad.

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

Corner Broughton and Langley Streets

Phone 1518

James Bay, 120 x 120, close to wharf **\$7,000**
 8-Roomed House, corner lot **\$6,300**
 Oak Bay, three-quarter acre **\$6,000**
 Modern House, on carline **\$4,900**
 Four Lots en bloc: off Fort Street **\$3,250**
 Victoria West, 40 x 120 fenced **\$700**
 North Pandora—Two fine level lots: each **\$650**

All on Splendid Terms.

STUART & REEVES

Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.

Phone 2612

Brown & Nason

1225 Douglas St., Phone 2371
 Fine Street—58x130, price, ... \$950
 Sea Hill Ave.—Two lots, near Highland
 farm, each \$850
 Johnson Street—Close to Douglas
 street, 60x120, price per foot.....

OAK BAY—Hampshire road, lot
 50x130. Lane at side and rear.
 Snap at \$850.
 Flagstaff street—Lot 50x140.
 Price \$1,150.
 Corner Kings road and Quadra
 street. Lot 50x135. Price \$3,000.
 James Bay—Six-room house with
 half acre of ground, \$6,000.
 All the above at one-third cash,
 balance easy terms.

Queen City Realty

Askland & Proctor,
 1413 Douglas St., Phone 2774.
 Orders taken here for Wallington
 Coal.

33 acres on Portage Inlet and
 Victoria Arm \$50,000
 45 acres at junction West Saanich
 and Prospect Lake roads,
 25 acres under cultivation,
 about 300 fruit trees, good
 house, stable, barn, chicken
 houses, tramway to run
 through property. Price per
 acre \$400
 10 acres on crossroad Keating to
 Tod Inlet, 5 acres under cul-
 tivation, balance slashed, no
 rock \$3,750
 \$2-5 acres on Saanich Road oppo-
 site Swan Lake and about 15
 minutes' walk from tram.
 \$10,000
 Some valuable Government street
 property, of which particulars
 on application.
 Fine rooming house site on
 Douglas street corner.
J. T. L. MEYER
 Phone 2448. Room 10, 434 View
 St. P. O. Box 224.

Cheapest Buy on Hillside Avenue

Fine business corner, double
 frontage, quarter of an acre,
 close in, with 7 roomed house,
 full basement, hot and cold water
 cupboards in all rooms. Opposite
 corner sold for \$9,000. The price
 is \$6,500. Terms easy.

Wescott & Morrison
 Room 8, Moody Block
 Phone 1661

Residential Lots

\$200 Cash, and the balance \$20
 per month, buys a lot on Pine
 street, north of Tolmie avenue.
 Price \$600
 \$750 Cash and the balance 6, 12
 and 18 months, buys a lot 50
 x 137 on Cook street, Work Es-
 tate, near Hillside. Price \$1500
 \$1000 Cash, \$500 in 6 months and
 the balance 1 and 2 years,
 buys a good corner on Hillside
 avenue, 120 x 130. Price \$3000

Moore & Johnston

632 Yates Street Phone 627

Get These Today

Lot on Howe Street, 50x125; easy
 terms \$1200
 Lot on Corner King's Road, with
 shack renting \$10 per month.
 Price \$900
 Lot on Richmond Avenue, near
 Oak Bay avenue, 60 x 120.
 Price \$1100
 Five Choice Lots on Harriett Rd.,
 near the Gorge, price each \$800

Ritchie & Gusty

1304 Douglas Street
 Phone 2310

FOR SALE

60 x 120, Johnson street, between
 Douglas and Blanchard. We can
 offer this for a short time at
 \$600 per foot on terms of \$10,000
 cash, balance extended over a
 term of years.

R. B. PUNNETT

Room 10, Mahon Block,
 P. O. Box 785. Phone 119.

Pandora Street, between Blan-
 chard and Quadra streets, run-
 ning through to Mason street,
 55 x 120; revenue producing.
 We can deliver this for a few
 days at \$550 per front foot on
 easy terms.

Sole Agent

Gordon Burdick

620 Broughton Street
 Phone 2508, Pemberton Bldg.

A Man's Duty

Is to

Protect His Wife

When he is living and

Provide For Her

When he is called away

The CANADA LIFE Insurance
 Policy should be
 obtained by every man who
 has any regard for the fu-
 ture.

**Heisterman,
 Forman & Co.**

1212 Broad Street
 Phone 55.

Hillside Ave.

LARGE DOUBLE COR-
 NER, FACING 3 STREETS
 Comprising altogether 4 ex-
 tra large lots.

PRICE \$15,000

on easy terms.

P. R. FLEMING

634 View St., Phone 2307.

\$1,500

**Will Secure the Best Five
 Room Bungalow in
 Town**

Arranged to complete to 7
 rooms. Modern in every
 detail, with stable on lot,
 48x135.

Impossible to have a
 roomier or more conveni-
 ently planned house.

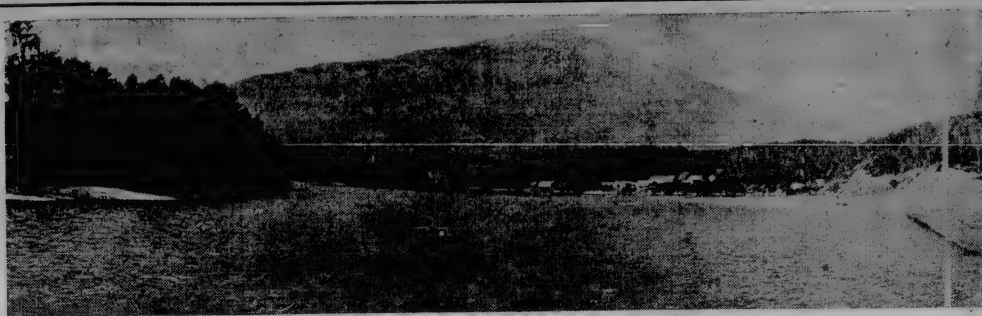
Close to park and within
 7 minutes' walk of Post
 Office.

The price of this prop-
 erty until Monday is
\$4,200, on easy terms.
 After Monday the price
 will be \$4,500—not a cent
 less.

If you want a home
 you'll look it up today and
 so secure a bargain.

OWNER

403 Pemberton Block
 Phone: 2254, L2870



The above cut shows ELLISON to be one of the most beautiful townsites on the American Continent. This picture was taken from the bow of the steamer Inlander. It is four miles from the river to the foot of the mountain. ELLISON is at the head of navigation on the Skeena, and the junction of the branch line to Dawson. In checking up our list we find that we have ten lots within one block of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Depot left. Those who secure these will make handsome profits. These lots should be selling for several times their present price within the next year. Sold on easy payment plan. Price: Inside lots \$250, corner lots \$350, on terms of \$50 and \$70 cash with balance spread over two years.

Suite
 302
 Times
 Building

Canadian American Realty Co. Ltd.

Phone
 2151

General Sales Agents

Or: LAND COMMISSIONER, GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY, WINNIPEG

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME?

I have a modern eight-roomed house on Chester Street—4 bedrooms, furnace, full sized basement, fruit trees, 2 chicken houses, large lot, street is being paved.

Price \$7,000

Terms, \$2,000 cash, balance on mortgage

Price \$7,000

FIRE, MARINE AND

ARTHUR COLES

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Manager Branch Office of Great West Life
 P. O. Box 167.

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

GARDEN CITY—Quarter-acre blocks, cleared garden land, good bear-
 ing orchard, \$350 to \$600 each; car line, city water, graded streets on
 the property. Terms \$50 cash, balance \$15 month.

TEUTON STREET—Modern up-to-date new residence, eight rooms and
 furnace. This price is a snap at \$6,000.

OAK BAY—Two lots, 50 x 161 feet, high level and cleared, each
 \$1,000; terms \$100 cash, balance \$20 per month.

SELVEDERE—A few choice, high level, grassy lots, 50x110, improved.
 Terms \$50 cash, balance \$15 per month, \$600 each.

BUSINESS CORNER, QUADRA AND PANDORA—We consider this the
 best buy in the city today.

Two New Houses Woodland Road, a snap.

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C.
 Phone 1888.

FOR SALE

A large two-story, eight room residence and four lots com-
 manding a lovely view over Oak Bay and surrounding country.
 For particulars apply.

A. W. JONES, LTD.

1002 Broad Street

Our New Department

OWING to the repeated and constant demand for the
 renting and purchasing of homes we have just organised
 a RENT AND COLLECTION DEPARTMENT placed
 under the competent management of one well versed in this
 particular line.

**IF YOU HAVE A HOUSE FOR RENT LIST
 IT WITH US—WE HAVE PROSPECTIVE
 TENANTS.**

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished, modern residence
 in Oak Bay, with beautiful grounds. Can be rented
 for one year, or less, from October 1st next.

Tracksell, Douglas & Co.

Corner Broad and Trounce Avenue Phone 1722
 OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS
 Fire Insurance in all its departments, written by Royal Exchange Assurance
 (Established 1720)

WANTED TO PURCHASE

Direct from Owner, 5 to 10 acres between Victoria and
 Crofton, Vancouver Island. Must have house, improvements
 and sea frontage.

Particulars to

SCOTT TURNER

1248 Barclay, Vancouver, B. C.

Grahame Street Near Hillside Ave.

Three Beautiful Lots, each 51x135,
 On Terms, each

\$1,000

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER

Rooms—5, 7, 9 and 11, Mahon Block

Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident.

A Money Maker

A house and large lot on Superior St., close to Menzies
 St., within 100 yards of where many thousands of dollars are
 now being spent. The lot is 60 x 140. The price is \$3,500
 on terms. This practically gives you the house free of cost,
 as lots in this block are selling at \$3,000 each, and smaller lots
 at that.

Let us show you the property.

Leeming Bros., Limited

Insurance and Customs Brokers.

524 Fort Street

Waterfront Lots at Foul Bay

From \$750 to \$1500, all nice level grassy lots.

A. TOLLER & CO., Imperial Bank Chambers.

PANDORA NEAR DOUGLAS STREET

30 feet frontage: per front foot, \$1,000

OWEN-DEVEREUX INVESTMENT CO.

Phone 1080

230 Pemberton Block

LAKE HILL PARK

2 1/2 miles from City Hall. Call
 today and get a plan

WESTERN LANDS, LIMITED

Corner View and Broad St.

Three lots close to
 no rock, each
 New House and
 New House

Call today

Call today

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A FARM FOR A FARMER

Sixty-five acres, about a third under cultivation, seven-room house, five hen houses, twelve colony houses, brooder house, barn, incubators, brooders and more cranes. Excellent soil. For everything produced, there is in extension, close by, a

MARKET AT THE DOOR
Price \$6,000, half down, balance can be arranged.

Grogan & Crook

Phone 1885, 189 Pemberton Bldg.

We Make

A specialty of Prescription work. The purest obtainable drugs and chemicals are purchased with this object in view, our stocks are always fresh and pure.

PRICES THE LOWEST

Hall's Drug Store

Central Drug Store
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets
Tel. 201

Used in Canada for over half a century—used in every corner of the world where people suffer from Constipation and its resulting troubles—

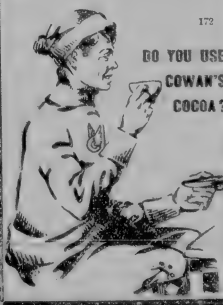
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

stand higher in public estimation than any others, and their ever-increasing sales prove their merit. Physicians prescribe them.

25c. a box.

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

Cowan's seems to hit the right spot. It is a great food for husky young athletes; satisfies the appetite; easy to digest; and delicious



DO YOU USE COWAN'S COCOA?

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA
1/2 lb. tin 25c per tin.

You Ought To Know

that impure blood with its weakening results, unpleasant breath, headaches, restless nights, poor appetite, sallow skin, pimples and depression, comes from constipation.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

have been doing good to men and women for many, many years and their value has been tested and proved. They remove the cause of physical troubles. A few small doses will show their safe tonic action on you. Beecham's Pills will surely help you to an active life, a good stomach, a sweet breath, clear head and refreshing sleep. In young or old they will

Relieve Constipation

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25c.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN TYPHOON

Empress of Japan Brings Advice of Disaster Which Brought Death to Many Natives

Over 500 lives lost and great devastation ashore and afloat were the results of a typhoon and tidal wave which swept over the Japanese coast on July 26th, according to advices brought by the Empress of Japan. The fishing fleets from Shikoku suffered severely, over 200 fishermen being drowned, and at Tokyo a tidal wave swept many houses away, including a large tenement house with 22 people. The Suzuki freight steamer, which was wrecked, was crushed to death or mortally injured. The noted Shikoku inland work factory collapsed and fifteen employees were killed, those who escaped continuing to roofs of neighboring houses after crawling from the debris. A torpedo boat was swept ashore at Tokyo, and several steamers foundered, while three damaged anchors and collided and several stranded. A tugboat, which was wrecked, was crushed to death or mortally injured. The noted Shikoku inland work factory collapsed and fifteen employees were killed, those who escaped continuing to roofs of neighboring houses after crawling from the debris. A torpedo boat was swept ashore at Tokyo, and several steamers foundered, while three damaged anchors and collided and several stranded.

Messages from many points tell similar tales of disaster. At Kure, Japan, fishing vessels sunk, rivers overflowed and fields. Thousands of houses collapsed, the number in Tokyo and vicinity alone being over 12,000, according to official statistics. The warehouse and factory district suffered severely at Tokyo, great warehouses being demolished, containing goods worth \$1,000,000, mostly rice, sugar, paper and fertilizer. The loss here alone was over \$4,000,000. Among the losses here were Kure and Sawa, who had cornered the rice market with the result that a day before an Imperial ordinance had been issued forcing them to reduce the price of rice about 15 percent. They had half a million dollars worth of rice destroyed without insurance, and the typhoon broke the rice corner. The sailing schooner Mitsuko Maru, returning with her catch from the coast of China and two out of her crew reached shore. A boat with a crew of 38 went down off Sawa and three motor fishing vessels were also wrecked and all of the 16 on board drowned. At the same time fishing boats were lost. At Yokosuka the cruiser Hiyel under construction was damaged, the huge gantry collapsing alongside. Four thousand houses were demolished at the naval port. Survivors of the fishing fleet from Yaku report 121 lost.

Suddenness of Disaster.
The typhoon came in the early morning, blowing over 60 miles an hour, and many roofs were lifted clean. As the sea rose the waves pounded the seawalls, and the tidal waves followed the lower districts of Tokyo and Yokosuka being flooded, with suddenness and the awakened residents took shelter on houses, many of them blown off and drowned. Not until the flood covered the sleeping floors of many did they realize their danger. It was after the seawall gave way at Suzuki that the big house washed to sea from the licensed quarter was flooded away with its 22 occupants. In another wrecked house a girl perished, the wind lifting a roof on which they took refuge and blowing it into the sea. The majority of the bodies of victims in this district were washed to sea.

When the Empress, sailed port were being for bodies, the majority of those recovered being terribly battered. Many escaped death in Shikoku and Japan districts as a result of warnings being carried by villagers who ran to the five alarm bells and sounded alarms when the sea began to foam.

Damage to Shipping.
The E. & O. steamer Tachibana dragged her anchor and ran aground at a point off Kure. The British steamer Telous dragged her anchor and collided with the Japanese steamer Miyoshino Maru, and both vessels were lying on the Kanagawa side of the harbor. Another collision occurred between two steamers of the India line, the Indramar, which was lying near the Indramar, dragged her anchor, and her bow struck the side of the other vessel. The German gunboat Lucho, lying outside the harbor, dragged her moorings, and finally collided with the Japanese steamer Kenkon Maru. The extent of damage suffered by these vessels is still under investigation.

When the Empress of Japan sailed, the lower part of Tokyo presented a scene of utter desolation, and the police officials were busily engaged in recovering the bodies from underneath the ruined houses and removing the sufferers to a place of safety. The consternation that prevailed during the storm had subsided and the people were busily engaged in the removal of their property from underneath the debris.

RICH CARGO ON EMPRESS OF JAPAN

White Line Reached Outer Wharf Yesterday—Brought 811,000 Worth of Million Dollars.

The E. M. S. Empress of Japan, which arrived yesterday, brought a rich cargo, including silk worth in the neighborhood of a million dollars. She brought 35,000 passengers and 430 Chinese and one Hindu. The Chinese included 114 who will pay \$57,000 in head tax to the government. There were 67 for Vietnam, 207 for Vancouver, 44 for United States points and

121 for other points beyond Canada. The saloon passengers included Dr. Du Humei and wife, Rev. J. C. Brand, W. Bruce, Mr. Birdwhistell, Mrs. and Miss J. E. Fowke, Dr. R. M. Gibson and wife, A. S. Glinger, E. Kilner and wife and daughter, J. Mather, John Murray and wife, H. F. Morris, H. Sales, Mrs. M. D. Varada and child, Miss O. Walker, Mrs. Weston and child and Miss E. R. Sedmore, author of various C. P. R. pamphlets.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless.

6 p. m.
Tachibana—Cloudy; wind, S. 30.03; 55; passed in, steamer Atlas with cargo "92" at 2.20.
Point Grey—Overcast; wind, S. E. light; 30.11; 65; spoke Empress of Japan on way to Vancouver, 4.40 a. m.
Cape Lazo—Clear; wind, S. E. 29.94; 60; sea moderate; Prince Rupert, southbound, 6.10 p. m.
Kurean—Cloudy; wind, S. E. 29.94; 57; sea smooth; spoke Empress of Japan on way to Vancouver, 4.40 a. m.
Triangle—Overcast; wind, S. W. 29.44; 48; sea smooth.
Prince Rupert—Cloudy; 29.98; 63; sea smooth; out, Prince John, 7 p. m.

TENDERS

Are invited for brick block of stores and apartments on Pandora avenue and Cook street for D. R. Ker, Esq. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned where tenders must be delivered not later than 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 23rd inst. W. RIDGWAY WILSON, Architect, Pemberton Block.



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve relating to the Crown lands in the Lillooet District and in the Kamloops Division of the Yukon District, of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette, dated May 15th, 1910, is cancelled in so far as the same relates to the lands in Lillooet District surveyed as lots numbered 1,821, 1,822, 1,823, 1,824, 1,825, 1,826, 1,827, 1,828, 1,829, 1,830, 1,831, 1,832, 1,833, 1,834, 1,835, 1,836, 1,837, 1,838, 1,839, 1,840, 1,841, 1,842, 1,843, 1,844, 1,845, 1,846, 1,847, 1,848, 1,849, 1,850, 1,851, 1,852, 1,853, 1,854, 1,855, 1,856, 1,857, 1,858, 1,859, 1,860, 1,861, 1,862, 1,863, 1,864, 1,865, 1,866, 1,867, 1,868, 1,869, 1,870, 1,871, 1,872, 1,873, 1,874, 1,875, 1,876, 1,877, 1,878, 1,879, 1,880, 1,881, 1,882, 1,883, 1,884, 1,885, 1,886, 1,887, 1,888, 1,889, 1,890, 1,891, 1,892, 1,893, 1,894, 1,895, 1,896, 1,897, 1,898, 1,899, 1,900, 1,901, 1,902, 1,903, 1,904, 1,905, 1,906, 1,907, 1,908, 1,909, 1,910, 1,911, 1,912, 1,913, 1,914, 1,915, 1,916, 1,917, 1,918, 1,919, 1,920, 1,921, 1,922, 1,923, 1,924, 1,925, 1,926, 1,927, 1,928, 1,929, 1,930, 1,931, 1,932, 1,933, 1,934, 1,935, 1,936, 1,937, 1,938, 1,939, 1,940, 1,941, 1,942, 1,943, 1,944, 1,945, 1,946, 1,947, 1,948, 1,949, 1,950, 1,951, 1,952, 1,953, 1,954, 1,955, 1,956, 1,957, 1,958, 1,959, 1,960, 1,961, 1,962, 1,963, 1,964, 1,965, 1,966, 1,967, 1,968, 1,969, 1,970, 1,971, 1,972, 1,973, 1,974, 1,975, 1,976, 1,977, 1,978, 1,979, 1,980, 1,981, 1,982, 1,983, 1,984, 1,985, 1,986, 1,987, 1,988, 1,989, 1,990, 1,991, 1,992, 1,993, 1,994, 1,995, 1,996, 1,997, 1,998, 1,999, 2,000, 2,001, 2,002, 2,003, 2,004, 2,005, 2,006, 2,007, 2,008, 2,009, 2,010, 2,011, 2,012, 2,013, 2,014, 2,015, 2,016, 2,017, 2,018, 2,019, 2,020, 2,021, 2,022, 2,023, 2,024, 2,025, 2,026, 2,027, 2,028, 2,029, 2,030, 2,031, 2,032, 2,033, 2,034, 2,035, 2,036, 2,037, 2,038, 2,039, 2,040, 2,041, 2,042, 2,043, 2,044, 2,045, 2,046, 2,047, 2,048, 2,049, 2,050, 2,051, 2,052, 2,053, 2,054, 2,055, 2,056, 2,057, 2,058, 2,059, 2,060, 2,061, 2,062, 2,063, 2,064, 2,065, 2,066, 2,067, 2,068, 2,069, 2,070, 2,071, 2,072, 2,073, 2,074, 2,075, 2,076, 2,077, 2,078, 2,079, 2,080, 2,081, 2,082, 2,083, 2,084, 2,085, 2,086, 2,087, 2,088, 2,089, 2,090, 2,091, 2,092, 2,093, 2,094, 2,095, 2,096, 2,097, 2,098, 2,099, 2,100, 2,101, 2,102, 2,103, 2,104, 2,105, 2,106, 2,107, 2,108, 2,109, 2,110, 2,111, 2,112, 2,113, 2,114, 2,115, 2,116, 2,117, 2,118, 2,119, 2,120, 2,121, 2,122, 2,123, 2,124, 2,125, 2,126, 2,127, 2,128, 2,129, 2,130, 2,131, 2,132, 2,133, 2,134, 2,135, 2,136, 2,137, 2,138, 2,139, 2,140, 2,141, 2,142, 2,143, 2,144, 2,145, 2,146, 2,147, 2,148, 2,149, 2,150, 2,151, 2,152, 2,153, 2,154, 2,155, 2,156, 2,157, 2,158, 2,159, 2,160, 2,161, 2,162, 2,163, 2,164, 2,165, 2,166, 2,167, 2,168, 2,169, 2,170, 2,171, 2,172, 2,173, 2,174, 2,175, 2,176, 2,177, 2,178, 2,179, 2,180, 2,181, 2,182, 2,183, 2,184, 2,185, 2,186, 2,187, 2,188, 2,189, 2,190, 2,191, 2,192, 2,193, 2,194, 2,195, 2,196, 2,197, 2,198, 2,199, 2,200, 2,201, 2,202, 2,203, 2,204, 2,205, 2,206, 2,207, 2,208, 2,209, 2,210, 2,211, 2,212, 2,213, 2,214, 2,215, 2,216, 2,217, 2,218, 2,219, 2,220, 2,221, 2,222, 2,223, 2,224, 2,225, 2,226, 2,227, 2,228, 2,229, 2,230, 2,231, 2,232, 2,233, 2,234, 2,235, 2,236, 2,237, 2,238, 2,239, 2,240, 2,241, 2,242, 2,243, 2,244, 2,245, 2,246, 2,247, 2,248, 2,249, 2,250, 2,251, 2,252, 2,253, 2,254, 2,255, 2,256, 2,257, 2,258, 2,259, 2,260, 2,261, 2,262, 2,263, 2,264, 2,265, 2,266, 2,267, 2,268, 2,269, 2,270, 2,271, 2,272, 2,273, 2,274, 2,275, 2,276, 2,277, 2,278, 2,279, 2,280, 2,281, 2,282, 2,283, 2,284, 2,285, 2,286, 2,287, 2,288, 2,289, 2,290, 2,291, 2,292, 2,293, 2,294, 2,295, 2,296, 2,297, 2,298, 2,299, 2,300, 2,301, 2,302, 2,303, 2,304, 2,305, 2,306, 2,307, 2,308, 2,309, 2,310, 2,311, 2,312, 2,313, 2,314, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,318, 2,319, 2,320, 2,321, 2,322, 2,323, 2,324, 2,325, 2,326, 2,327, 2,328, 2,329, 2,330, 2,331, 2,332, 2,333, 2,334, 2,335, 2,336, 2,337, 2,338, 2,339, 2,340, 2,341, 2,342, 2,343, 2,344, 2,345, 2,346, 2,347, 2,348, 2,349, 2,350, 2,351, 2,352, 2,353, 2,354, 2,355, 2,356, 2,357, 2,358, 2,359, 2,360, 2,361, 2,362, 2,363, 2,364, 2,365, 2,366, 2,367, 2,368, 2,369, 2,370, 2,371, 2,372, 2,373, 2,374, 2,375, 2,376, 2,377, 2,378, 2,379, 2,380, 2,381, 2,382, 2,383, 2,384, 2,385, 2,386, 2,387, 2,388, 2,389, 2,390, 2,391, 2,392, 2,393, 2,394, 2,395, 2,396, 2,397, 2,398, 2,399, 2,400, 2,401, 2,402, 2,403, 2,404, 2,405, 2,406, 2,407, 2,408, 2,409, 2,410, 2,411, 2,412, 2,413, 2,414, 2,415, 2,416, 2,417, 2,418, 2,419, 2,420, 2,421, 2,422, 2,423, 2,424, 2,425, 2,426, 2,427, 2,428, 2,429, 2,430, 2,431, 2,432, 2,433, 2,434, 2,435, 2,436, 2,437, 2,438, 2,439, 2,440, 2,441, 2,442, 2,443, 2,444, 2,445, 2,446, 2,447, 2,448, 2,449, 2,450, 2,451, 2,452, 2,453, 2,454, 2,455, 2,456, 2,457, 2,458, 2,459, 2,460, 2,461, 2,462, 2,463, 2,464, 2,465, 2,466, 2,467, 2,468, 2,469, 2,470, 2,471, 2,472, 2,473, 2,474, 2,475, 2,476, 2,477, 2,478, 2,479, 2,480, 2,481, 2,482, 2,483, 2,484, 2,485, 2,486, 2,487, 2,488, 2,489, 2,490, 2,491, 2,492, 2,493, 2,494, 2,495, 2,496, 2,497, 2,498, 2,499, 2,500, 2,501, 2,502, 2,503, 2,504, 2,505, 2,506, 2,507, 2,508, 2,509, 2,510, 2,511, 2,512, 2,513, 2,514, 2,515, 2,516, 2,517, 2,518, 2,519, 2,520, 2,521, 2,522, 2,523, 2,524, 2,525, 2,526, 2,527, 2,528, 2,529, 2,530, 2,531, 2,532, 2,533, 2,534, 2,535, 2,536, 2,537, 2,538, 2,539, 2,540, 2,541, 2,542, 2,543, 2,544, 2,545, 2,546, 2,547, 2,548, 2,549, 2,550, 2,551, 2,552, 2,553, 2,554, 2,555, 2,556, 2,557, 2,558, 2,559, 2,560, 2,561, 2,562, 2,563, 2,564, 2,565, 2,566, 2,567, 2,568, 2,569, 2,570, 2,571, 2,572, 2,573, 2,574, 2,575, 2,576, 2,577, 2,578, 2,579, 2,580, 2,581, 2,582, 2,583, 2,584, 2,585, 2,586, 2,587, 2,588, 2,589, 2,590, 2,591, 2,592, 2,593, 2,594, 2,595, 2,596, 2,597, 2,598, 2,599, 2,600, 2,601, 2,602, 2,603, 2,604, 2,605, 2,606, 2,607, 2,608, 2,609, 2,610, 2,611, 2,612, 2,613, 2,614, 2,615, 2,616, 2,617, 2,618, 2,619, 2,620, 2,621, 2,622, 2,623, 2,624, 2,625, 2,626, 2,627, 2,628, 2,629, 2,630, 2,631, 2,632, 2,633, 2,634, 2,635, 2,636, 2,637, 2,638, 2,639, 2,640, 2,641, 2,642, 2,643, 2,644, 2,645, 2,646, 2,647, 2,648, 2,649, 2,650, 2,651, 2,652, 2,653, 2,654, 2,655, 2,656, 2,657, 2,658, 2,659, 2,660, 2,661, 2,662, 2,663, 2,664, 2,665, 2,666, 2,667, 2,668, 2,669, 2,670, 2,671, 2,672, 2,673, 2,674, 2,675, 2,676, 2,677, 2,678, 2,679, 2,680, 2,681, 2,682, 2,683, 2,684, 2,685, 2,686, 2,687, 2,688, 2,689, 2,690, 2,691, 2,692, 2,693, 2,694, 2,695, 2,696, 2,697, 2,698, 2,699, 2,700, 2,701, 2,702, 2,703, 2,704, 2,705, 2,706, 2,707, 2,708, 2,709, 2,710, 2,711, 2,712, 2,713, 2,714, 2,715, 2,716, 2,717, 2,718, 2,719, 2,720, 2,721, 2,722, 2,723, 2,724, 2,725, 2,726, 2,727, 2,728, 2,729, 2,730, 2,731, 2,732, 2,733, 2,734, 2,735, 2,736, 2,737, 2,738, 2,739, 2,740, 2,741, 2,742, 2,743, 2,744, 2,745, 2,746, 2,747, 2,748, 2,749, 2,750, 2,751, 2,752, 2,753, 2,754, 2,755, 2,756, 2,757, 2,758, 2,759, 2,760, 2,761, 2,762, 2,763, 2,764, 2,765, 2,766, 2,767, 2,768, 2,769, 2,770, 2,771, 2,772, 2,773, 2,774, 2,775, 2,776, 2,777, 2,778, 2,779, 2,780, 2,781, 2,782, 2,783, 2,784, 2,785, 2,786, 2,787, 2,788, 2,789, 2,790, 2,791, 2,792, 2,793, 2,794, 2,795, 2,796, 2,797, 2,798, 2,799, 2,800, 2,801, 2,802, 2,803, 2,804, 2,805, 2,806, 2,807, 2,808, 2,809, 2,810, 2,811, 2,812, 2,813, 2,814, 2,815, 2,816, 2,817, 2,818, 2,819, 2,820, 2,821, 2,822, 2,823, 2,824, 2,825, 2,826, 2,827, 2,828, 2,829, 2,830, 2,831, 2,832, 2,833, 2,834, 2,835, 2,836, 2,837, 2,838, 2,839, 2,840, 2,841, 2,842, 2,843, 2,844, 2,845, 2,846, 2,847, 2,848, 2,849, 2,850, 2,851, 2,852, 2,853, 2,854, 2,855, 2,856, 2,857, 2,858, 2,859, 2,860, 2,861, 2,862, 2,863, 2,864, 2,865, 2,866, 2,867, 2,868, 2,869, 2,870, 2,871, 2,872, 2,873, 2,874, 2,875, 2,876, 2,877, 2,878, 2,879, 2,880, 2,881, 2,882, 2,883, 2,884, 2,885, 2,886, 2,887, 2,888, 2,889, 2,890, 2,891, 2,892, 2,893, 2,894, 2,895, 2,896, 2,897, 2,898, 2,899, 2,900, 2,901, 2,902, 2,903, 2,904, 2,905, 2,906, 2,907, 2,908, 2,909, 2,910, 2,911, 2,912, 2,913, 2,914, 2,915, 2,916, 2,917, 2,918, 2,919, 2,920, 2,921, 2,922, 2,923, 2,924, 2,925, 2,926, 2,927, 2,928, 2,929, 2,930, 2,931, 2,932, 2,933, 2,934, 2,935, 2,936, 2,937, 2,938, 2,939, 2,940, 2,941, 2,942, 2,943, 2,944, 2,945, 2,946, 2,947, 2,948, 2,949, 2,950, 2,951, 2,952, 2,953, 2,954, 2,955, 2,956, 2,957, 2,958, 2,959, 2,960, 2,961, 2,962, 2,963, 2,964, 2,965, 2,966, 2,967, 2,968, 2,969, 2,970, 2,971, 2,972, 2,973, 2,974, 2,975, 2,976, 2,977, 2,978, 2,979, 2,980, 2,981, 2,982, 2,983, 2,984, 2,985, 2,986, 2,987, 2,988, 2,989, 2,990, 2,991, 2,992, 2,993, 2,994, 2,995, 2,996, 2,997, 2,998, 2,999, 3,000, 3,001, 3,002, 3,003, 3,004, 3,005, 3,006, 3,007, 3,008, 3,009, 3,010, 3,011, 3,012, 3,013, 3,014, 3,015, 3,016, 3,017, 3,018, 3,019, 3,020, 3,021

Eventually We'll All Be Talking EXHIBITION

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW

VANCOUVER

August 28th to Sept. 4th

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September 5th to 9th

Fine Agricultural, Horticultural, Industrial and Art Displays
Both at Mainland and Island Shows—Large Buildings
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Cheap Rates by C. P. R. Boats Both to Vancouver and to
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Then Keep Cool with One of Our ELECTRIC FANS
We have all kinds and sizes, which can be regulated to give
anything from a mild breeze to a hurricane.

Hawkins & Hayward

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Electrical Supplies

Tel. 643

LIBERAL SPLIT IN EDMONTON

(Continued From Page 1.)

North Wellington—Liberal, Alexander
M. Martin, late member.
East Northumberland—Conservative,
H. J. Walker.
Nominations in east—Hants County,
N. S.—Conservative, A. B. Tremaine.
Hochelaga, Que.—Conservative, Louis
Goderre.

Saskatchewan Conservatives
REGINA, Sask., Aug. 12.—Only three
Conservative conventions have now to
be held in Saskatchewan—Battleford
on Monday, Prince Albert on Tuesday,
Qu'Appelle on Wednesday, where H. S.
Lake again will be the candidate.

The candidates nominated are: Re-
gina, C. W. Mackenzie, Livingston;
Humboldt, H. Hearn; Moose Jaw, S. K.
Rahwell; Assiniboia, C. O. Smith, of
Estevan, Saskatchewan, D. McLean; Salt-
coats, J. Nixon. Only three Liberal
nominations have been made: Turfitt in
Assiniboia, Thomson in Qu'Appelle and
Dr. Neely in Humboldt.

PORT LA PRAIRIE, Man., Aug. 12.—
The Liberals of Portage La Prairie this
afternoon nominated Rev. Robert Pat-
erson, former Presbyterian minister of
Neepawa, and a well known Winnipeg-
ger.

Mr. Oliver in New Westminster
NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 12.—
J. M. Oliver of Delta was yesterday
nominated as Liberal candidate to con-
test this constituency in the federal
election in September. There were 77
protested delegates in attendance at the
convention. The names placed before
the convention were those of Messrs.
J. M. Oliver and George J. Kennedy, but
Mr. Kennedy withdrew in favor of Mr.
Oliver and the nomination of the latter
was made unanimous.

French Historian Dead
PARIS, Aug. 12.—The death is an-
nounced of M. Langron, of the French
Academy, a member of the Academy of
Inscriptions, and one of the best known
historians in France. M. Langron who
was born in 1814, started life as a
cobblers and repaired and made boots
for a living until he was thirty. From
a boy he had been deeply interested in
history, and worked so hard that in
1874 he became keeper of the Archives
of the historic section of the French
National Library. M. Langron was the
inventor of a system of historic geo-
graphy, and his book on "France Dur-
ing the English Domination," his
"Geography of Gaul in the Fifth Cen-
tury," and his "Historic Atlas of Gaul
from the Days of Caesar to Our Own
Days," have become classics. He was
a curious little old man with many ex-
traneous, and to the day of his death
made his own boots and shoes on the
cobblers' bench which he had set up
for the purpose in his flat. He used
to receive visitors from all countries
every day, and never hesitated to put
aside his historic or geographical work
to receive them. But if the visitor
called when M. Langron was cobbling,
he was invariably asked to call again,
because "the master was busy."

BLANCHARD STREET

Our warehouse sites with free trackage, all this side of Pembroke St., are the most
desirable in Victoria. The largest retail firm in the city will start building on a piece,
65x184, this coming week.

MR. MERCHANT, are you looking ahead or will you be content to pay the in-
creased price for these desirable sites when your business has grown to a point where
necessity compels you to have warehouse room with trackage in order to compete
with your neighbor?

If you knew the names of firms that are negotiating for sites here, you would ap-
preciate the situation thoroughly.

We are agents for the owners and it's our business to sell, but had we the say about
price it would be 50 per cent higher than they are asking, for the reason that their
price is fully that much under adjoining property.

A little investigation on your part will convince you of this fact.

We recommend them from a speculative point of view.

Bevan, Gore & Eliot, Limited

1122 Government, near View

91 LOTS AT
\$150
EACH

SASKATOON

Canada's Most Wonderful City

91 LOTS AT
\$150
EACH

The city that has grown from ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE to TWENTY THOUSAND IN EIGHT YEARS, and will be the Chicago of Canada in a few years more.
Building permits for the first seven months of this year close to four million dollars.

Think what it will mean to own a few lots in Saskatoon five
years from now.

What would you have made had you bought in Vancouver
or Winnipeg five years ago?

What has happened in Winnipeg, Vancouver, Calgary and
other great cities will also happen in Saskatoon in a few short
years. Lots that you can buy today at \$150 each will probably
be worth \$1,000 each in five years.

The lots we offer today are every one high and dry, and in-
side the city limits, also, within one and one-quarter miles from
one of the main business streets, they face on a beautiful park
which means much to any residential district, and you can sell
again, almost any day at a profit, as they are much below other
properties in the district.

Park View Lots, in Saskatoon, On Sale FOR ONE DAY ONLY At \$150 Each, \$10 Per Lot Cash

Balance \$5.00 per month

NOTE THIS FACT

We sold over three hundred Parkview lots in Saskatoon in
five days, and did not spend one dollar in advertising. We
have just 91 to sell in Victoria and only one day to do it.

This is the last opportunity you will ever have to buy lots
inside the city limits of Saskatoon, at this price.
Be here at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

One word about our business methods—

We are here to make money for our clients, and know we
can do it, as we never touch a property that will not stand the
most careful investigation, and unless we are satisfied, it will
make money for our clients.

LAST NOVEMBER

We sold several hundred University Heights (Saskatoon)
lots in Victoria, and every purchaser can today get back three
dollars for every one invested. Is that good enough for you?
Then come and see us Monday morning.

This offer of 91 lots is for our friends, clients and any
shrewd man or woman with \$10 or more to invest.

No discount to agents and one price to everyone.

SALE STARTS MONDAY MORNING SHARP, AT 9 O'CLOCK—CLOSES AT 6 O'CLOCK. GLAD TO SEE YOU AND SERVE YOU

H. E. MADDOCK

ROOM 209 PEMBERTON BUILDING

Take Elevator to Second Floor

Phone 2613



Ask Specially for

WHITE HORSE
WHISKY
GREAT AGE AND BOUQUET.
HEART TONIC, DIGESTIVE AND NON-GOUTY.
MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.,
GLASGOW, LONDON, and ISLAND OF ISLAY.



BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.M. KING GEORGE V.

Union Bank of Canada

Capital paid up.....\$1,000,000
Reserve, undivided profits.....3,100,000
Total assets (1911).....\$9,000,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCHES

Victoria, Vancouver (five offices), Prince Rupert, Hazelton, Enloway, Vernon and Nanaimo.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The Bank has Agents and Correspondents in all cities of importance throughout Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and the British Colonies.
Travellers cheques issued in any currency available in all parts of the world.

A. E. Christie

Manager Victoria Branch.

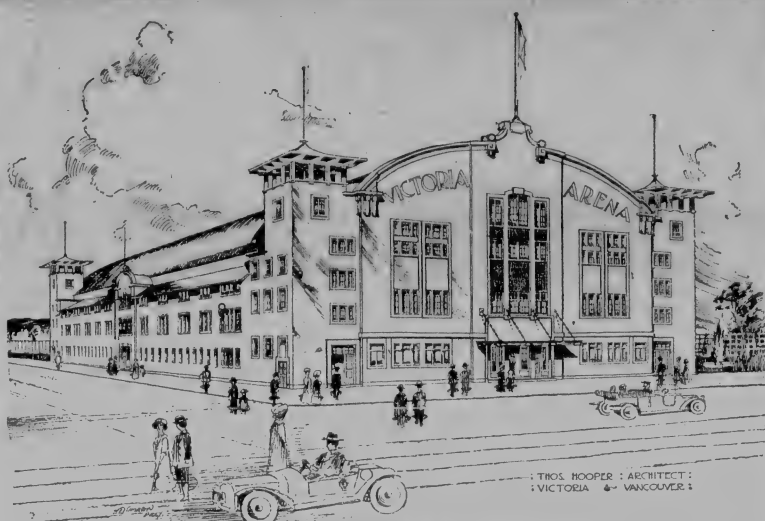
C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, 1704 Douglas St.

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

THE LAST CUT

Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, values to \$4.95 for.....75c
Ladies' Ready-to-wear Hats, values \$5.00 for.....95c



VICTORIA TO HAVE ICE HOCKEY RINK

No longer are Victorians going to be without skating in the winter. The Patrick brothers, who have made their home here after an extended residence in Nelson, B.C., and who are numbered among the finest ice hockey skaters in Canada, have entered upon an enterprise which involves the construction of artificial rinks both in Vancouver and in Victoria. That which is destined for this city, and which is already under way, is shown in the accompanying picture. Both will be ready for the 1911-1912 season, the contractors having agreed that the arenas shall be finished by November 1st.

The corner of Empress street and Chadboro Bay road, a site not far distant from the British Columbia Agricultural Association's buildings, has been selected for the local arena. That it will be of a handsome appearance is shown by the sketch, which is the work of Mr.

Thomas Hooper, architect. The building will be 322 feet long and 114 feet wide, and will have an ice surface of 210 feet by 85 feet. It will have a seating accommodation of 3,000. It is proposed to operate a high class rink, similar to those of eastern Canada and the eastern States, notably those of Boston, Cleveland, New York and Chicago. The foundation of the local structure already has been laid, and this week the frame work will be started, as many workmen as possible being secured, as the building must be ready by the day specified. The purpose of the establishment of artificial rinks at the two chief cities of the Canadian West is not alone to afford entertainment to skaters, but also to give the people of the northwest an opportunity to become familiar with the great game of ice hockey. A four team league is in process of formation, the cities included being Edmonton, Calgary,

Vancouver and Victoria. The two former will have no difficulty in forming strong teams, but in the west it will be necessary to bring players from the outside to organize forces capable of making a creditable team for the western championship. With this idea in mind, Mr. Frank Patrick is now touring the east. It is understood that he has signed up seven or eight men whose names are household words where the game is played. The majority of those he has approached have been only too glad to seize upon the opportunity to come to British Columbia, which they have heard of as the land of promise and of opportunity, so that Victoria and Vancouver should have squads that will play good ice hockey. Lester Patrick is slated to captain the Victoria representatives, while Frank Patrick will be at the helm in the Terminal City.

PROS AND AMATEURS TO PLAY TOGETHER

Two Classes of Soccer Players Will Mix Forces This Season on the Mainland.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 12.—In future both amateurs and professionals will be allowed to play with teams in the Vancouver District Association Football League, and no senior team will be allowed to register more than 30 players. The above decisions were reached at a meeting of the association

held last night. Both of the new rules called for some changing of the constitution. Forgive, of the Thistles, introduced the discussion in regard to the amateur status of the association, moving that section 15 of the constitution should be deleted, and that the body should adopt a purely professional standing. Objection was taken to this, on the grounds that it would necessitate all the amateur players resigning, and another motion was introduced that both amateurs and professionals should be allowed to play. This was carried unanimously.

Fordey also put up a strong fight against the rule that each club should only be allowed 30 players on the senior team, saying that it was the worst step that the organization could take. The rule, however, went through, with the provision that if a team had 30 players registered it would be entitled to fill the place of any man leaving the city or dropping out of the game if the player handed in a signed affidavit to that effect. The clubs may sign as many men as they wish, but no man will be allowed to play in a league game until he has been duly registered with the secretary of the association.

15,000 Acres of Picked Land

IN

Upper Fraser Valley

The soil is sandy loam and black bottom land. Water transportation at the door, and railroads projected. Portions of this land have been farmed continuously since 1861, and are still producing crops as great in quantity and strength as when first cultivated.

Price Per Acre **\$7.50** Price Per Acre

Natural Resources Security Co., Ltd.

Joint Owners and Sole Agents Fort George Townsite
Head Office, Bower Building, Vancouver, B. C.
E. CHILDS
Victoria Office, 643 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.



TENTS

Factory and Office

570 Johnson St.

We manufacture and stock Sails, Tents, Flags, Canvas Covers, Waterproof Tarpaulins, Bags and Camp Furniture, Oil Clothing, and best Rubber Boots—everything for Camping and Railroad Camps.

Practical Sail and Tent Makers

F. JEUNE & Bro.

Phone 795

For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all kinds of Building Material, go to

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P.O. Box 628. Telephone 564

Victoria Horticultural Society

10th
Annual

FLOWER SHOW

DRILL HALL

Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 15th and 16th

Under the Distinguished Patronage
of—

**The Lieutenant
Governor
And Mrs. Paterson**

—And—

**The Honorable Richard
And Mrs. McBride**

ADMISSION

Tuesday--2 to 6 - - - 50c

Tues. Evening and Wed. - 25c

The Table Decorations will be Judged by Public Vote
from 2 to 9 p.m. the First Day of the Show

The Show will be OPENED by

Mrs. McBride

At

**3-30 on Tuesday
Afternoon**

THE LADYSMITH PRESS BRICK COMPANY LIMITED

CAPITAL \$150,000.00

Divided into 150,000 Shares of \$10.00 each, of which 120,000 are Ordinary Shares and the balance as Preferred or Ordinary Shares, as the Directors shall deem fit, and the amount of the minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment shall be \$10,000.00.

DIRECTORS

HENRY JOHN WARWICK,
Construction Engineer, Victoria, B. C.
DAVID JOHN CLARK,
Contractor, Victoria, B. C.
DAVID DICKSON ENGLAND,
Victoria, B. C.

WILLIAM APPLEBY,
Contractor, Victoria, B. C.
JOHN JAMES BLAND,
Waterworks Supt., Ladysmith, B. C.
GEORGE JAY,
Barrister-at Law, Victoria, B. C.

FOUNDERS' SHARES

The following Shares, fully paid up and non-assessable, will be allotted, viz:
To David J. Clark \$1,250
To Henry J. Warwick \$1,250

SYNOPSIS OF PROSPECTUS

The objects of the Company, as set out in the Memorandum of Association, is the manufacture of a No. 1 Grade facing brick, by the "Dry Press Process," also tile, etc., and the brickwork, to be burned in a rectangular kiln, divided into compartments, each compartment capable of holding 30,000 brick and the kiln turning out 500,000 bricks per month.

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY

The Promoters have acquired 50 acres of land in the close proximity of Ladysmith, on the sea front, and on the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, containing a very deep and extensive deposit of Clay, which experiments have shown will make a splendid brick, equal in quality and appearance to any red press-brick now on the market on the Coast.

SITUATION OF THE PROPERTY

The advantages of the E. & N. Railway running through the property and of the frontage upon Oyster Harbor will afford ready facilities that will materially reduce the ordinary cost of transportation to the Coast Cities, and, further, the close proximity of the Works to the Coal Mines and the fact that such Cordwood as may be required in the operation of the Works is available at first cost upon the Company's property will be a feature in the economical manufacture of the output.

PROFIT

The facilities pointed out with regard to the location of the Works will ensure production at the lowest possible cost, and the price now paid for building material of the quality contemplated will result in a handsome return to the Company.

OUTLAY

To meet the immediate demands of the Company and to enable it to commence proceedings, 1,000 Ordinary Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company is offered for subscription, as first issue, upon the following terms, viz: 5% upon application, 20% upon allotment, and the balance subject to call.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

546 Bastion St., Victoria, B. C.

BANKERS

The Bank of British North America, Victoria, B. C.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. Yates & Jay, 546 Bastion St., Victoria, B. C.

Forms of Application and copies of the Company's Prospectus can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company, 546 Bastion St., Victoria.

H. J. WARWICK,

Secretary pro tem.

LOCAL SWIMMERS WIN B.C. TITLES

Championship Races at the Gorge Attract Large Attendance—George Simpson First in Long Distance Race

Dame Fortune favored the local contestants in the second half of the Fifth Annual Championship races, held under the auspices of the British Columbia Amateur Swimming Association, at the Gorge beach yesterday afternoon, with the result that the victors for two of the senior and two of the junior championship events remain in Victoria for another year at least. This is a good showing for the local swimmers, considering the fact that the Vancouver "champs" were only successful in winning two of the senior events, namely the one mile race won by George Simpson of the Vancouver Rowing Club, and the 100 yards won by H. McWatters of Vancouver, unattached. Simpson, the crack mile swimmer, is a former Victorian, having distinguished himself many times while residing in this city.

The mile event was the feature of a most successful meet, and a great race, in which the gracefulness and endurance of the winner was marveled. His physical condition was largely responsible for his winning the race, which he pulled off by about 20 yards over C. Sangster of Vancouver, unattached, who finished in second place. Undoubtedly this was due to the fact that Crompton, of the Victoria Y.M.C.A., dropped out of the race after completing the half mile, because of a pain in his side. At this Crompton he only a few yards, who in turn was about the same distance in the lead of Sangster, then swimming in third position. When the quarter was completed, Simpson and Crompton were swimming abreast, and no doubt had Crompton remained in the race, Simpson would have had to put up a harder fight for his victory. At the end of the three quarter mile mark, Simpson was leading Sangster by about 20 yards, and S. B. Birds of Vancouver, unattached, swimming in third position, dropped out, thus advancing L. Godfrey, of the local Y.M.C.A., who was in fourth place, to third position, in which place he finished. For his pluckiness in completing the race he was presented with a special silver medal. Sangster is not by any means a speedy swimmer, but he has wonderful endurance for a man of 40 years, which he showed to good advantage. He swam steadily, and just "kept on smiling all the time." W. Peterson of the B. B. A. was a starter in the mile event, but gave up in the first stretch.

Victorians' Victories.

The championship prizes which will remain in Victoria, having been won by local swimmers were the senior relay and quarter mile races, and the junior 50 and 220 yards. The relay race, for which a handsome challenge cup was presented by Luney Brothers of this city, was won by the local Y.M.C.A. team, and proved an interesting event. The quarter mile was won easily by W. McNeil, of the Victoria Y.M.C.A., apparently having very little difficulty in maintaining his lead throughout.

A feature of the races was the winning of four first prizes by J. Cameron, of the Victoria Y.M.C.A. He accomplished this in the diving contest, ball dribbling contest, 220 and 50 yard races. The diving contest which he won was closely contested, and necessitated a second trial by Cameron and A. Boggs. In the extra dive Boggs failed to even equal his former trial, and consequently Cameron was given the decision. The winners of the diving contest are judged according to their pose, their position in the air, and the manner in which they take the water.

In the ladies' race of 50 yards, Miss Dorothy Hay, present champion lady swimmer of British Columbia, once again carried off the laurels, in a comparatively easy manner, showing her superiority at this distance. The events were pulled off in two courses, of 50 and 220 yards, for which three large rafts belonging to the B.C. Athletic Company were used. At the conclusion of the races the prizes were presented from the grand stand on the beach by Mrs. W. Luney, who in turn was presented with a beautiful large bouquet by Miss Hay, on behalf of the British Columbia Association, for her kindness in presenting the prizes, and helping in other ways to make the meet the great success it was.

A large number of spectators lined the beach on either side during the afternoon. There were also many spectators who were not satisfied with the rather distant view from the shore, and so watched the events from canoes, row boats or anything that was watertight, lining the course on one side between the 50 yard rafts. The judges stood on the raft nearest the beach, from where the races started, and from where the announcer, H. M. Young, told the spectators who were the successful ones in each event.

Detailed Results.

The races and the names of the winners of each are as follows:
Championship events—100 yards—1, H. McWatters, Vancouver, unattached; 2, W. Holmes, Vancouver, unattached. Time, 68 4-5 secs.

50 yards, junior—1, J. Cameron, Victoria Y.M.C.A.; 2, P. Henderson, Vancouver Y.M.C.A. Time, 32 2-5 secs.

220 yards, junior—1, J. Cameron, Victoria Y.M.C.A.; 2, P. Henderson, Vancouver Y.M.C.A. Time, 32 2-5 secs.

440 yards, senior—1, W. McNeil, Victoria Y.M.C.A.; 2, H. McWatters, Vancouver, unattached. Time, 7 minutes 26 1-5 secs.

1 mile, senior—1, G. Simpson, Vancouver Rowing Club; 2, C. Sangster, Vancouver, unattached; 3, L. Godfrey, Victoria Y.M.C.A. Time, 19 2-5 secs.

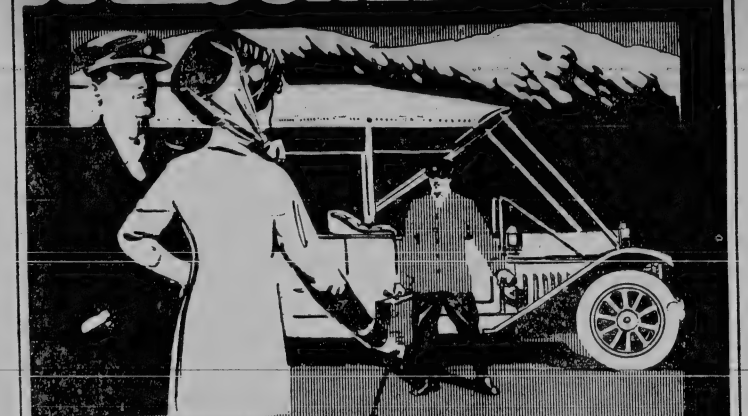
Relay race—C. Hooper, Victoria Y.M.C.A. team. Messrs. Thom, Godfrey, McNeil and Crompton.

Ladies' 50 yards—1, Dorothy Hay; 2, L. McKenzie, both of Victoria. Time, 51 secs.

Ball dribbling contest—1, J. Cameron, Victoria Y.M.C.A.
Diving championship—J. Cameron, Victoria Y.M.C.A.; 2, A. Boggs, Victoria, unattached.

The officials who conducted the affair so successfully were: Referee—A. B. Paterson, Vancouver, Pres. B.C.A.S.A.
Judge of Course—W. Long, pres. Vancouver Island Branch.
Judges—B. Boggs, H. E. Beasley, Dr. H. J. Wasson.

Announcing the New Model 39 McLaughlin Buick



With Justifiable Pride in This New Model, We Call Your Attention to Its Principal Features.

For grace of design; efficiency of power plant; in richness of finish—we honestly believe this car excels anything heretofore produced at anything like its price.

Its handsome fore-door body, with all levers enclosed, nickel trimmed and painted blue-black, leaves nothing to be desired. You'll be impressed the moment you see it. Investigation of its details will deepen the impression. Note these important details—then go to the nearest McLaughlin dealer and verify them.

SPECIFICATIONS:

BODY—Five-passenger touring type with fore doors.
FRAME—Pressed steel, special construction, extra strong, four-inch drop.
SPRINGS—Semi-elliptic front, three-quarter elliptic rear, with scroll ends.
FRONT AXLE—Drop forged "I" beam section with drop forged yokes, spring perches, tie rod ends and steering spindles. Front wheels fitted with extra large cup and cone ball bearings.
REAR AXLE—Semi-floating type; special alloy steel axle shafts, special high duty Hyatt roller bearings. Triangular braced radius rods, affording unusual strength.
WHEELS—Wood, artillery type, with quick detachable rims.
TIRES—26 by 4 inches.
WHEEL BASE—116 inches.
TRAIL—58 inches.
MOTOR—Four cylinder, four-cycle, valve in the head construction. Cylinders cast in pairs and offset; 4 1/2 inch bore, 5 inch stroke. Three bearing cast iron double heat treated crank shaft with babbit bearings. Exceptionally large bearing surfaces.
COOLING—Water, circulated by gear driven centrifugal pump. Brass inlet and outlet water manifold, radiator, vertical tube and plate type with large water capacity. Fan attached to motor, running on two-cone type ball bearings. Center distances of fan pulley easily adjusted to take up stretch in belt.
IGNITION—Jump spark. Current supplied by high tension. Splitdorf magneto with reverse set of dry cells.
LUBRICATION—Automatic, splash system. Oil uniformly distributed. Supply maintained by positive driven slow speed plunger pump with single eight foot on dash. Most economical system ever devised.
CLUTCH AND TRANSMISSION UNIT—Multiple disc clutch, our own special design, running in oil. Oil supply automatically regulated. Clutch design and transmission practically noiseless in all speeds. Unit is easily removable without disturbing the body, axle or motor. Sliding gear, removable without disturbing the body, axle or motor. Sliding gear, removable without disturbing the body, axle or motor. Sliding gear, removable without disturbing the body, axle or motor.
DRIVE—Direct shaft to bevel gears in differential. Drive shaft carried on Hyatt, high duty, nickel steel roller bearings. Differential gear, inspected, specially heat treated and hardened. Teeth, corrected form, insuring uniform strength in both pinion and bevel gears without tooth interference.
BRAKES—Internal expanding and external contracting on rear wheel hubs. Both equipped with equalizers. Very effective and easy of operation.
STEERING GEAR—Semi-irreversible, split nut and worm type. Fully adjustable with ball bearing thrust.
CONTROL—Spark and throttle levers on top of steering wheel. Independent foot accelerator. Pedals for service brake and clutch; side levers for change gear and emergency brake. Both side levers inside of body. Easily operated.
FINISH—Body and chassis dark blue and black.
EQUIPMENT—Oil side lamp, oil tail lamp, Prest-O-Lite tank, gas head-light, horn, foot rest, robe rail, complete set of tools, including jack, pump and tire repair kit.
POWER—We are justified from actual results and accurate tests in claiming 45 H.P.
PRICE—\$2,360, f.o.b. Oshawa. Top and Glass front extra.

The McLaughlin Motor Car Co., Limited
Oshawa, Canada

Polo ball dribbling contest—1, J. Cameron, Victoria Y.M.C.A.
Diving championship—J. Cameron, Victoria Y.M.C.A.; 2, A. Boggs, Victoria, unattached.
The officials who conducted the affair so successfully were: Referee—A. B. Paterson, Vancouver, Pres. B.C.A.S.A.
Judge of Course—W. Long, pres. Vancouver Island Branch.
Judges—B. Boggs, H. E. Beasley, Dr. H. J. Wasson.

leads the National league in batting with an average of .359. Schulte, the home run batter of the Chicago Cubs, averages .327. In the American league Schmidt, of the Detroit club, is at top with .423, but has played in only sixteen games. Tyus Cobb, who is second with .419, has participated in 104 games and is the real leader. There have been important changes recently in the batting and fielding averages of the various clubs.

SAANICH MUNICIPALITY

TAX SALE LIST, 1911

I will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Office, Royal Oak, on the 5th day of September, 1911, at 2 p.m., the following described property, if taxes and costs thereon are not sooner paid.

J. R. CARMICHAEL, Collector.

27th July, 1911.					Collector.				
Lot	Block	Section	District	Area	Name	Tax	Interest	Costs	Total
12	A	14, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.	South Saanich	20 acres	Butler Bros.	\$17.80	\$1.30	\$2.95	\$22.05
7	A	17, 70 and 21.	Victoria	8.74 acres.	W. H. Clark	9.60	.75	2.15	12.50
13	A	16.	Victoria	1.96 acres	Geo. J. Cook	2.80	.20	2.25	5.25
14	A	16.	Victoria	1.96 acres	Geo. J. Cook	2.80	.20	2.25	5.25
15	A	16.	Lake	5.78 acres.	W. F. Fulger	12.10	1.05	2.65	15.80
16	A	16.	Lake	5.78 acres.	W. F. Fulger	12.10	1.05	2.65	15.80
17	F	11 and 12.	Victoria		C. T. Erant	4.10	.35	2.20	6.65
18	F	11 and 12.	Victoria		T. W. Hinson	3.65	.30	2.10	6.05
19	F	11 and 12.	Victoria		T. W. Hinson	3.65	.30	2.10	6.05
20	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		Mrs. K. Jones	1.90	.15	1.10	3.15
21	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		Mrs. K. Jones	1.90	.15	1.10	3.15
22	18A.	62.	Victoria		Mrs. K. Jones	2.00	.20	1.10	3.30
23	18A.	62.	Victoria		Mrs. K. Jones	2.00	.20	1.10	3.30
24	18A.	62.	Victoria		Mrs. K. Jones	2.00	.20	1.10	3.30
25	18A.	62.	Victoria		Mrs. K. Jones	2.00	.20	1.10	3.30
26	18A.	62.	Victoria		Mrs. K. Jones	2.00	.20	1.10	3.30
27	18A.	62.	Victoria		Mrs. K. Jones	2.00	.20	1.10	3.30
28	18A.	62.	Victoria		Mrs. K. Jones	2.00	.20	1.10	3.30
29	18A.	62.	Victoria		Mrs. K. Jones	2.00	.20	1.10	3.30
30	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
31	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
32	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
33	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
34	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
35	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
36	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
37	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
38	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
39	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
40	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
41	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
42	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
43	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
44	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
45	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
46	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
47	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
48	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
49	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
50	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
51	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
52	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
53	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
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56	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
57	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
58	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
59	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
60	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
61	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
62	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
63	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
64	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
65	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
66	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
67	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
68	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
69	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
70	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
71	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
72	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
73	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
74	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
75	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
76	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
77	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
78	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
79	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
80	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
81	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
82	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
83	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
84	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
85	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
86	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
87	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
88	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
89	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
90	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
91	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
92	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
93	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
94	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
95	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
96	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
97	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
98	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
99	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05
100	E	11 and 12.	Victoria		E. Murphy	2.65	.30	2.10	5.05

From the Province, Vancouver, B.C., August 8th, 1911.

EXPECTS TO SHIP EARLY THIS FALL

Coal Company is Rapidly Developing Its Property Near Skidegate Inlet.

The British Pacific Coal Company, Limited, of this city, owning over 8,000 acres of land near Skidegate Inlet, Graham Island, of the Queen Charlotte group, expects to make its first shipments of anthracite early this fall. Very satisfactory progress is being made by a gang of miners who have been engaged there since the middle of May, according to Mr. Alexander Pauls, M. E., consulting engineer. Mr. Pauls has just returned from the property where he spent a month in making a re-examination of the coal measures and laying out a plan of permanent development.

The company has six parallel seams of coal averaging twenty feet of which three are workable. The seams are from top to bottom: "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," and "F." The distance from the top of number one seam to the base of number six, the bottom one, is about 550 feet. The general strike is north forty degrees west and the dip between forty and fifty degrees. The lowest one is anthracite, while the upper ones are bituminous and the intermediate ones will likely prove to be semi-anthracite in character. The lowest seam has six feet of workable coal and has been traced for over a mile along the surface by means of open cuts, thus establishing its regularity and continuity. The coal averages 85 per cent in fixed carbon and is well adapted for domestic and steamship purposes. Another good feature is that it is low in ash and volatile matter.

"Without taking into consideration the other seams I have estimated that the lowest one within the limits of the property should produce thirty-six million tons to a workable depth. The development work thus far has been quite satisfactory. It has given me the data to locate a permanent tunnel from which all the coal can be crosscut and then driven upon. The main working will start in a side hill and give a lift of between 300 and 400 feet at the outset, thus rendering shaft sinking unnecessary for a considerable time. This will obviate hoisting and the entry will have a slope of twelve to fifteen degrees. The main working will be less than a mile from tide-water. There is no reason why small shipments should not be made this fall as soon as a wagon road has been built. I am recommending the installing of a small initial plant and one unit of triple suitable for present requirements. Later on this can be superseded by a large plant."

Mr. Pauls was accompanied on the trip by Mr. W. G. McMorris, a director of the company.

YOUR LAST CHANCE

You have until 10 p.m. on the evening of August 16th upon which to call at the office of T. B. Morrow, Trustee of the British Pacific Coal Co., or mail a letter at your postoffice containing a remittance of 10c per share for each share you wish to take up in the British Pacific Coal Co., Ltd., at 50c per share.

POINTS WELL WORTH REMEMBERING

The British Pacific Coal Company's property represents practically the only workable body of anthracite coal in the western portion of the continent.

Miners are at work upon the property. The property is but eighty miles away from Prince Rupert City. This port is destined to be one of the most active shipping centers on the Pacific Coast.

The property fronts on deep water, consequently all coal may be handled by boat—which is the cheapest form of transportation. Company's Engineer says coal can be shipped in six months from the time work began on the property. This statement will soon be verified.

An expert estimates that the timber wealth of the property alone represents \$700,000. This is marketable timber, and does not include the volume of timber on the property suitable for mining purposes.

By buying in today at 50c you are absolutely certain of a profit of 50 per cent, on the morning of August 17.

It is easy—since you can handle 100 shares with \$10 cash. The balance is spread over a period of three months. To make money you must invest.

Address your applications and make your cheques payable to the order of T. B. MORROW, Trustee, 504 Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C. Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

STIRRING SPEECH AGAINST PACT

(Continued from Page 15.)

pleased that at the next election the people of Victoria would again return a conservative. "They would also go further and return the candidate for Comox-Alton and also for Nanaimo. Recently a prominent Liberal had been touring the west, telling the people that they were paying duty on oranges and lemons which they knew could not be raised in Canada. In this the Liberal referred to absolutely misled the people. There was no duty on oranges and lemons. Mr. Thomson referred to Hon. Wm. Templeman, who was going to try to fool himself on the people of Victoria at the coming election. It was only needed to look up Mr. Templeman had not done for the West at Ottawa to know that a "Solid Seven" would be sent to Ottawa after the next election and they would not be "demons."

Mr. Fred Davey

Mr. Fred Davey, M.P.P., received a most cordial and affectionate reception on next being called forward. He expressed his pleasure at seeing so many in attendance at this the fourth annual picnic of Victoria's Conservatives, and pointed to the delightful sunshine and fair skies as happy augury of the success of the party at the approaching elections. The object of these annual picnics of the Victoria Conservative Association was primarily a social one, to enable the members of the association to become better acquainted with one another. But it was also to introduce a little politics into the picnic. The object of these annual picnics of the Victoria Conservative Association was primarily a social one, to enable the members of the association to become better acquainted with one another. But it was also to introduce a little politics into the picnic.

Mr. G. H. Barnard, for Victoria, was introduced as the coming member for Victoria, and was received with loud bursts of cheering. Mr. Barnard, in thanking his audience, declared that he had always done his best for his constituents and would continue to do so. Speaking of reciprocity Mr. Barnard said that it was to be noticed that since the election had passed the reciprocity pact our neighbors across the line were already debating what they would do with us when they got us. However, apart from reciprocity there were a few small questions that interested Victoria, and that were not going to be forgotten. He referred to the naval defense question and naval construction. (Cries of hear, hear.) We had all seen how the government had given the largest number of ships to the Atlantic and also how the last, because the greatest number of votes were there at present, was to have the preference in ship construction. In concluding Mr. Barnard declared that now that it was up to Canada to decide whether she was always protected her through all the years or stand by her. There would be no question in the minds of the Canadian people. As for reciprocity it was already noticeable in the statements of the American statesmen and public men that reciprocity was but a thin veneer for annexation. Mr. Barnard mentioned the editorial of the Detroit Free Press, in which it was declared that if there were war between England and Germany Canada would have to remain neutral, and it would be up to the United States government to see that Canada did remain neutral. Mr. Barnard also recalled the significant comment of Mr. James J. Hill to the effect that the passing of the reciprocity pact was not so important for what it accomplished as for what it prevented. "Anyone," said Mr. Barnard, "can see what that means. What would it prevent in Mr. Hill's estimation but imperial federation?" Mr. Barnard deferred to the Hon. Premier after this brief but effective speech.

Mr. G. H. Barnard

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Mr. G. H. Barnard

Hon. Dr. Young was introduced as acting premier during the absence of the premier, and said that at the coming election Canada was at the parting of the ways. It was time now to choose between the two flags, the Union Jack of Great Britain and the Stars and Stripes of the United States. The people must decide for themselves on September 21st. Before dispersal Mr. C. E. Pooley, K.C., very gracefully proposed a resolution of confidence in Mr. Borlen, the leader, and the Conservative policy, this resolution being seconded by Mr. Arbutnot and carried with acclamation. The Premier also presented the various handsome prizes won by the Queens of the picnic, who were as follows: Misses Emma Price, Owens, Costello, Gussak, Manson and Davis. The winning ton-bola numbers were as hereunder, and those holding any of the numbers are reminded that they should claim their rewards at May-Smith & Lowe's, Davie campers, Bastion street, 561, 454, 254, 958, 1374, 1372, 104, 452, 1317, 683, 1020, 2696, 192, 3552, 3553, 554, 1166, 553, 580, 1316, 232, 2670, 1023, 668, 670, 197, 1016, 1114, 1113, 697, 859, 1635, 3554, 679, 120, 1340, 164, 1135, 199 and 174.

Pressure upon space today prevents the publication of a complete report and results of the various sports. Appended is but an earnest of these results: Egg and spoon race ladies, 75 yards—1, Miss McGee; 2, Mrs. H. Bradley; 3, Miss Howe. Men's Hobbie Skirt Race—1, A. R. McGregory; 2, T. Bates; 3, Stewart. Needle and thread race—1, Miss L. B. Hutchison; 2, Miss Smith; 3, Miss Campbell. Fat man's race—1, W. F. Fullerton; 2, W. Lottimer. 100 yards open—1, Sid Thompson; 2, McKay. Single ladies' race, 75 yards—1, Miss Smith; 2, Miss Speed; 3, Miss Lowe. Ladies' hurdle race—1, Miss L. B. Hutchison; 2, Miss Smith; 3, Miss Campbell. 220 yards open—1, M. Kay; 2, Dugan. Hurdle race for ladies—1, Miss Speed; 2, Miss Lowe; 3, Miss McGee. Ladies' hurdle race—1, Miss L. B. Hutchison; 2, Miss Smith; 3, Miss Campbell. Nail driving contest—1, Miss Speed; 2, Miss Bradley.

At Eugene, Ore., after a strike lasting for two years, the Yarn Spinning Company announced that each mill had throughout.

VANCOUVER AMATEURS LACROSSE CHAMPIONS

VANCOUVER, B.C., August 12.—The Vancouver Athletic Club senior amateur lacrosse twelve clinched the British Columbia title for the second consecutive season by virtue of their victory over New Westminster in the Royal City today. The score was 9 goals to 2. The V. A. C. boys had their strongest team in the field, and the match was just as one-sided as the score indicates. The play was fast only in the first half, the V. A. C. boys easing up after they had secured a safe lead. Their combination had the opposing defense guessing, and they were on the aggressive the best part of the time.

There was little rough play. The Royals were completely outplayed, their home being unable to penetrate the stone wall defense of the Vancouver team, while their defense were unable to hold the fast and tricky home players of the champion team.

The Vancouver boys intend to offer a challenge to the trustees of the Mann cup this week, and expect to be allotted dates with an eastern team in September. The matches will in all probability be played in Toronto again.

SEATTLE, Wn., Aug. 12.—Arrived—Sts. Chicago Maru, Tacoma Dolphin, Skagway, Buckman, San Francisco, Sailed—Sts. Kamara Maru, Yokohama, Hattian, Honolulu, Missoirian, Honolulu, via Tacoma; Yukon, Tacoma; M. P. Plant, San Francisco, Tampico, Everett, City of Pough Sound ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12. Arrived—Steamers Bonadue, Portland, 1:15 A. M.; Astoria, Colingham, Norfolk, Sailed—Steamers Sierra, Honolulu, Geo. W. Elder, Yellowstone, the Taroach towed back Amy Turner, Astoria, Absent—Yukon, Hamburg, via Seattle and Tacoma, M. S. Lobell, Shanghai, via Gray's Harbor, Vancouver, Seattle, Bellingham, Willapa.

Frank P. Slavin, M. E. Bernard J. Murphy THE OLD RELIABLE FOR SALE

Samuel Island—470 acres, 60 acres cleared. Price, \$3400. Terms, one-third cash, balance 7%.

Admirals Road, off Esquimalt Road—New cottage, and lot 55 x 137, 5 rooms, bath, modern toilet, bathroom, septic tank. First lot south Soldiers and Sailors' Home. Good kitchen garden.

View Street, between Quadra and Blanchard—60 x 120. Price \$37,500—\$11,000, balance mortgage.

Ganges Harbour, 196 acres, 30 acres in cultivation, 10 acres slashed and logged, 1/2 acre in garden truck, 250 fruit trees, large house of fourteen rooms, barn, 2 stables, carpenter shop, granary, 7 chicken houses and Jap shack, 220 yards of waterfront with 2 bathhouses, over three million feet of fir and cedar timber standing upon uncleared portion of land. Price \$22,500, 1/2 cash, balance mortgage 7%.

I HAVE EXCLUSIVELY THIS CHOICE BUSINESS

Mayne Island Hotel, Mayne Island 15 1/2 acres of land cleared freehold; good hotel, 32 rooms, billiard room, stabling, creamery, 1 acre kitchen garden, and 5000 strawberry plants; 1/2 acre apple and pear trees; boats and bathhouse; horse, cows, chickens, furniture, licence coal right all inclusive. Price \$14,000; 1/2 cash, balance mortgage.

What Is British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd.?

It is a corporation organized for the purpose of doing a general building and real estate business. It builds homes for its customers—either for cash or upon an easy payment plan—the terms being arranged to suit each individual case. British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., has an authorized capital of \$500,000 in 500,000 shares of \$1.00 each par value.

Plan of Operation

British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd. plan of operation is based upon the sound business principle of no dangerous speculation, and no costly debts. It sells its capital stock at steadily advancing prices, based upon the surplus earnings and profits, and utilizes the money received therefrom, in building homes for its customers.

The object of British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., will be catering to people of small means, who may see a home they desire to purchase, but have not sufficient ready cash to handle. British Canadian Home Builders will step in, purchase same for cash, and sell to them on easy payments, making a profit on the transaction, paid partly by the buyer, and partly by the seller. In the case of parties owning their lot and wishing to build thereon, British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., will build for them and take a first mortgage on the property, on payment by purchaser of ten per cent cash and one per cent monthly, including interest, for example, a party owning his lot and wishing a house built to cost \$2,500, would only have to pay down \$250 and \$25 per month, including interest at 7 per cent. In case of party having lot partly paid for and wishing to build, British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., will complete payment on the lot and build on above terms, making a charge for money advanced to complete payment on lot.

Where Profits Will Be Derived

The profits of the Company will be derived from building its own houses, dealing in real estate, paying cash for everything, insurance on all houses it builds, buying for cash and selling on easy payments and the interest on deferred payments.

What It Offers the Investor

British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., will not hypothecate or otherwise encumber its contracts of sale, thus retaining absolute control over its assets. The money received from the sale of stock will be used in building homes.

After They Are Sold

And the cash payment of 10 per cent has been made, thus avoiding speculation. It buys nothing on credit and therefor pays no interest. It discounts all current bills for cash. This saves thousands of dollars each year. British Canadian Home Builders' stock offers the man or woman with a little spare money, an opportunity to invest it, where it will earn the maximum dividend with minimum risk.

No Promotion Shares

A very important feature of British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., will be that

every share will bring to the treasurer at least \$1.00 per share, as all shares will be Treasury Shares.

Not One Share of Promotion Stock

The only concession made to the promoters being that for financing the preliminary expenses, such as incorporation, etc., they will be given an option to purchase 50,000 shares, or any part, at par within 12 months.

How to Purchase Shares

Shares of British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., fully paid up and non-assessable can be purchased at \$1.00 per share cash, or on easy terms 10 per cent cash, and 5 per cent per month, for example, \$10 cash and \$5.00 per month would purchase 100 shares.

The company was only incorporated August 8th, 1911, the directors have subscribed for 12,000 shares.

There is great need of a company of this kind in Victoria, and purchasers of shares can feel assured of a dividend of at least 8-9 per cent the first year, increasing thereafter, and a steady advance in the price of their shares caused by the accumulation of assets and growing surplus. It will be the policy of the directors to pay liberal dividends, at the same time setting aside a strong reserve fund.

British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd.

312, 313, 314, 315 Sayward Building, Victoria, Cor. Douglas and View Sts.

PIONEER BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Bank of British North America

Started business in Canada in 1826. Opened in Victoria 1858. 75 years in business. Capital and Reserve is over \$7,500,000.

THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY of sound banking and steady progress has demonstrated the strength and security of the Bank of British North America. Your Savings could not be safer than with us. Interest at highest current rate is added twice a year. Money may be withdrawn at any time.

Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit issued on Hong Kong, Shanghai, India and all parts of the world. A general Banking business conducted.

Victoria Branch.

D. DOIG, Manager

A New Head In 30 Minutes

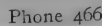
Exchange that aching, throbbing, suffering, muddled head for a clear, cool, comfortable one by taking a

NA-DRU-CO Headache Water

25c. a box at your druggist's or by mail from National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

Makers of the Famous "NOBILITATEX" 2 for a Quarter Cigar.

1319 Douglas Street



Wellington House. 1004 Government St. The Anti-Trust.

Centennial—Methodist—Gorge
Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
pastor, Rev. A. Henderson, w
duct both services. Morning
"Sources of Character." Eveni

D. G. McDonald. Subject of evening sermon, "Why Will Ye Die?" The 8 day school with Ladies' Philanthropy Men's Baraca classes immediately following the morning service. Mid-day service for prayer and praise on Th day evening at 8 o'clock. Sub "Mountain Scenes in Bible Story."



Suite 302 Times Building. Phone 2151.
Or, Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Winnipeg.

Name
Street
City
Province

The play was fast and furious

advance of wages in the fall.

THE FIRST LARGE SHOWING OF FALL COSTUMES AND COATS MONDAY

Dressing Gowns, Dressing Jackets in a Variety of New Designs

A large shipment of Pure Eiderdown Dressing Gowns and Dressing Jackets has just been unpacked and marked ready for sale. They come in a wide range of popular colors and neat designs, some strictly plain models, while others are richly embroidered in colors. You can choose from many new shapes of sailor, shawl or military collars, long or peasant sleeves, some trimmed with plain silks. All full length gowns. At prices starting as low as, each.....\$5.00

Dressing Jackets, three-quarter length, made of pure eiderdown, in similar styles to the gowns. Prices up from.....\$2.00

New Fall Costumes in Tweeds and Cloths

Already our alteration rooms are busy with the new Fall goods, and our new Ready-to-Wear Department will shortly be ready for the display of the large consignments of new Costumes, Coats and Dresses that we are daily expecting to arrive. In the meantime, however, we will place on Special Sale on Monday 100 Sample Costumes—only one of a kind—in all the latest styles for the coming season. They come in a choice selection of Tweeds and Cloths, in colors black, blues, greys, browns and greens, chiefly with plain tailored three-quarter, semi-fitting coats; others have large shawl or sailor collars and pleated skirts. Special Sale Price Monday.....\$18.50

The First Showing of Long Tweed Coats in New Styles

These come in a variety of styles, chiefly semi-fitting, single-breasted effects, with notched collars and full length sleeves; some with military and shawl collars and long sleeves, with turnback cuffs. There are also a few in a very effective Norfolk style with belt, heavy collar and turnback cuffs. All the coats now being shown are the latest Parisian and New York styles for this season, and come in a variety of colors and new effects in heavy tweeds. There are a few very handsome models in black velvets, richly trimmed with plain silk, and have a very dressy appearance. Prices start as low at.....\$17.50

Women's Skirts, in Large Sizes, from \$6.50

We have just received a new shipment of Women's Skirts in large sizes, and made of high-grade panamas, serges and cloth, in colors navy blue and black. They come in a variety of styles, including plain gored and pleated. Prices starting as low as \$6.50 and ranging up to \$13.50. But there is such a large selection to choose from that you are sure of finding what you desire at prices that will please you.

Women's Aprons and Overall Aprons From 25c

Overall Aprons, made in light and dark blue prints with white dots, Mother Hubbard styles. Well finished. Price.....50c
Overall Aprons, made in light blue checks, also plain blue and pink chambrays, in a variety of styles. Price.....75c
Women's Overall Aprons, made of English prints, in light and dark colors, some in the Empire style, others in Princess and Kimona styles. Price, per garment.....\$1.00
Women's Aprons, made of good linens, checked ginghams and prints, in a variety of styles. Price, each.....25c

Men's Oxfords in a Variety of Leathers at, Per Pair, \$2.50

In spite of the very low price we are asking for these shoes, they are remarkable value, being the same as we have sold for \$4.50 earlier in the season. There is a large selection of leathers to choose from, all made up in the very latest and most popular styles and lasts. For comfort, they are hard to beat, and for durability they are unexcelled at any price up to \$5 a pair. The season is late and we have a much larger stock than we care to carry, that's the reason for the big reduction in the price, and means a great saving to you. Let us show them to you. Price, per pair.....\$2.50

Men's Boots at \$2.75

Blucher Lace Boots, in patent leather, have Goodyear welts and are made in a variety of new shapes and new lasts. All sizes in stock. Guaranteed solid leather and perfect fit. Price, per pair.....\$2.75
Box Calf Boots, made in broad fitting lasts, have Goodyear welts and solid leather soles and heels. In lace models, guaranteed to be perfect in fit and comfort. A bargain at this price.....\$2.75
Blucher Lace Boots, made in fine velour and gunmetal calf, all first-class goods and worth \$3.50 a pair. All to clear at, per pair.....\$2.75

New Silk Velvets, Velveteens and Wide Ribbon Velvets for Millinery Purposes

See our Window Display on View Street for these goods. A large consignment has just been opened and should prove to be of interest to all amateur and professional milliners. It includes all the leading shades and colors, such as black and white stripes, chanceller effect and panne Paisley effect, etc. They make rich and effective trimmings, and the prices are moderate, ranging from \$1.50 down to, per yard.....50c

New Tweeds and Military Coating Serges for Fall and Winter Wear

Heavy Scotch Tweed, in reversible patterns, heavy quality, suitable for ulsters and coats. Rich mannish styles. Price, per yard, 52in. wide, \$2.50, \$1.50 and.....\$1.00
Heavy Grey Tweed, suitable for suits, made in three shades, and will make up splendid garments, 54in. wide, heavy quality. Price, per yard.....\$3.50
Military Coating Serge, guaranteed not to spot nor shrink, 54in. wide. A splendid wearing material. Per yard, \$3.50, \$2.50

A Clean-Up Sale of Figured Silk Foulards Monday

Silk Foulards, in scroll, spray, dot and check designs. Regularly sold at \$1.25 a yard. Monday.....50c
Natural Pongee Silk, 34in., good medium weight and free from filling. Regular values up to \$1 a yard. Monday.....50c
Shot Taffetas—There is about 250 yards of fancy checks and stripes, in black and white mixture shot taffetas, in good combination of shades, also Striped Massaline, in an assortment of shades. Special Clearance Price on Monday for values up to \$1 a yard.....50c

New Arrivals in Misses' Colored Dresses—Special Monday, \$1.90

You can't get better value in Girls' and Misses' Dresses than these. They are made of strong ginghams, in neat check designs. Colors blue and white, black and white, red and white, also mauve and white. Have square sailor collars, made of dark colored linens bound with white braid. Suitable for girls from 10 to 12 years old. Special Clearance Price Monday, each \$1.90

Men's and Boys' Clothing at Saving Prices

Special Clearings in Men's Suits, in tweeds and fancy worsteds, in broken lines, and will be cleaned out at Special Sale Prices from \$7.75 to.....\$12.50
Clearing-up Lines in Boys' Wash Suits at a great reduction in Buster and Russian styles. In fancy prints, ducks and crashes. In sizes from 2 to 5 years. Special.....50c
A Large Shipment of Men's Pants in tweeds, worsteds, whippocris and blue and black serges. Prices ranging \$1.50 to.....\$3.50
A Shipment of Men's and Youths' Overcoats, in mackintoshes, cravenette, tweeds and cheviot finishes, with two and three-way collars. Prices ranging from \$5.75 to \$20
An Early Shipment of Men's Fall and Winter Hats, in all the latest blocks and styles, in all the best makes in both America and England. Prices from \$7.50 to.....\$1.50
New Fall Caps now in, of all the newest styles and shades, in golf and motor styles. Prices from 35c to.....\$1.50
Just opened up the first shipment of Boys' Fall and Winter Suits. The shipment consists of the very latest styles in early fall wear of tweeds and worsteds, in greys, browns and heather mixtures. Made in double-breasted styles, with bloomer and plain pants. Price ranging from \$2.25 to \$8.50
A Special Shipment of Boys' Knickers in tweeds and worsteds of all shades and patterns. Sizes from 23 to 34. Go on sale at 75c and.....85c
A Shipment of 75 Men's Odd Vests. These vests are made from odd ends of suits and samples and are in exceptionally good qualities, in a large variety of shades and patterns. Price.....\$1.50

Tapestry and Axminster Carpets at Half Price Monday

Tapestry Carpet Squares, in all the season's latest and most popular designs and colors, including rich Oriental, floral and conventional designs in colorings that will harmonize with any color scheme. They are the very best grade in this class of carpets and will stand very hard wear in any room in the house. There are only a limited number to be sold at this price. Size 9x12 feet, regular \$22.50. Monday's special sale price.....\$10.75
Axminster Rugs, made in one piece, are of high-grade quality, have thick velvety pile and are rich in color and design. For dining room, drawing room, den or hall, where is no better floor covering, are soft to the tread, rich in appearance and most durable. Sizes 8 ft. 3 in. x 11 ft. 6 in. Regular \$38. Monday's special.....\$18.75
Odd Ends of Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, in lengths that will make up into hall and corridor runners, hearth rugs, bedside mats, etc. We intend to make a speedy clearance of this lot and if you want any of them you will have to shop early, the prices are so low that a speedy clearance is anticipated. The strips are about 1 1/2 yards long and will be sold at, each.....45c
Nottingham Lace Curtains, in white and ecru, including all the season's best designs. This is beyond all doubt the best value in curtains this season. We are bound to make room for the new stock that we are expecting by the end of the month, consequently made these heavy reductions to clean out the balance of the stock. Two hundred pairs of these curtains, regularly sold at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a pair. Special Monday.....\$1.25
Extension Rods, in brass, suitable for long or short curtains, all complete with ends and brackets, best quality lacquered brass. Regular 35c each. Monday's special.....25c

WATCH OUR ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY'S BARGAINS IN THESE DEPARTMENTS

Buy Your Bedroom Furniture Now While Sale Prices Prevail

Chiffoniere, in golden quarter cut oak, well made throughout from choice dry lumber. The case is 48 in. high and measures over the top 30 in. x 18 in. Has 4 large drawers with straight fronts and 1 with serpentine front, all fitted with locks and neat brass handles. The back is beautifully shaped and carries an oval mirror with bevelled edges, size 20x16 in., in a neat plain frame. August sale price is.....\$28.50
Solid Oak Chiffoniere, top measures 34x19 in., and stands 52 in. high. Has 4 straight fronted drawers and 2 with shaped fronts, all complete with oxidized handles and strong locks. The back is very neat and carries a mirror shaped and bevelled. Sale price.....\$26.75
Solid Mahogany Chiffoniere, top measures 32x19 in., has shaped front, plain ends, neatly shaped legs, 4 drawers with straight fronts, and 2 with serpentine fronts, all fitted with locks and plain turned knobs. The back is neatly shaped and carries a hand-somely shaped mirror with bevelled edges in neat frame. Price.....\$29.00
Handsome Golden Oak Chiffoniere, has 4 large and convenient drawers, also cupboard. The case stands 4 ft. high and the top measures 2 ft. 6 in. x 18 in., has plain ends, is mounted on strong steel castors, and is fitted complete with locks and neat brass handles. The back is fitted with oval mirror, with bevelled edges, in plain frame. August sale price.....\$28.50

Kitchen Chairs at August Sale Prices

Rocking Chairs, made of well seasoned hardwood, have spindle back and neatly carved head. Price, each.....\$2.50
Rocking Chairs, with embossed leather seats and spindle backs, in golden or Early English finish. Price, each.....\$2.90
Arm Chairs, with spindle or slat backs, made of well seasoned hardwood, golden finish, carved heads. Price, each.....\$2.25
Kitchen Side Chairs, with spindle backs, plain heads, made of well seasoned hardwood, golden finish. Price, each, 75c and.....80c

A Large Consignment of Glassware Just to Hand—On Sale Monday at Very Low Prices

Footed Bowls, in three neat styles, heavy quality. Price, each, 75c and.....20c
Berry Bowls, in a variety of neat patterns. Price, each.....35c
Lemon Squeezers, price, each.....10c
Salt or Pepper Shakers, with non-corrosive metal tops, made of good clear glass, neatly ornamented. Price, each, 10c and 5c
Berry Sets, of seven pieces, consisting of one large bowl and six small bowls, heavy quality, neat design. Per set.....50c
Berry Sets, of seven pieces, very good quality, closely resembles cut glass, neat design. Price, per set.....\$1.25
Butter Dishes, in handsomely decorated glass, large size, complete with cover. Price, each.....20c
Flower Vases, in a variety of neat shapes, from 7 in. up to 13 in. high. Price, each, 15c and.....10c
Cracker Jars—A splendid line, neat in appearance, closely resembles cut glass, useful size and shape. Price, each.....75c
Tumblers, in plain or fluted styles, worth 65c a dozen. Monday's special, per dozen.....35c
Water Jugs, in plain glass, neat shapes and three sizes, 1/2 gallon, 55c, 1 quart, 45c and 1 pint, each.....35c
Water Jugs, with fancy star design ground on the side, 1 quart size, 75c each, and 1 pint size.....60c
Tall Tale Jugs, with measure marked on the side, in 1/2 pints, capacity 1 quart. Price, each.....35c
Oil Bottles, neat shape, will not tip over, all complete with stoppers, made of good clear glass. Price, each.....25c
Sugar and Cream Jugs, in very neat styles, heavy quality clear glass. Per pair.....50c
Jelly Glasses, with tin covers, 8 or 10 ounce sizes. Price, per dozen, 40c and.....35c
The Economy Fruit Jars, capacity 1 quart, per dozen, \$1.50, pint size, per dozen.....\$1.25

Women's Unshrinkable Underwear at Popular Prices

Women's Vests, with high necks, long sleeves and open fronts, in natural and white only. Prices from \$1.50 each, down to.....85c
Women's Drawers, tight at knee, closed style, in white and natural only. Prices ranging down from \$1.50 to.....85c
Children's Wool Vests, in all sizes up to 10 years of age. Price, per garment ranging from \$1.00 down to.....85c
Children's Wool Drawers, in all sizes up to 12 years. Price, per garment ranging from \$1.00 down to.....50c
Women's Combinations, with high neck and long sleeves, tight at knee, colors white and natural only, and made of pure wool. Per garment.....\$2.75
Children's All Wool Combinations, high neck, long sleeves, tight at knee, colors white and natural only. Price per garment, \$2.00 and.....\$1.75
Infants' All Wool Bands—a very good quality, price, each.....35c
Women's Balbriggan Vests, with lace around the neck and sleeves, in all sizes. Price, per garment.....37 1/2c
Women's Cotton Combinations—an extra fine quality, high at neck and short sleeves. Price, per garment, 85c and.....65c
Silk and Lisle Combinations, with yoke of hand-made crochet lace, and drawers finished with wide lace, no sleeves to vest. Price, per garment.....\$1.25

Women's Sateen Bloomers from 65c

Women's Bloomers, made of good quality sateen, heavy quality, fitted with elastic band at knee and around the waist. Price, per garment.....75c
Women's Bloomers, made of soft sateen of good quality. All sizes in stock. Price, per garment ranging down from \$3 to.....\$2.50

Waterman Fountain Pens at List Prices

We have now a complete line of the famous Waterman Pens, in all styles and shapes. The Waterman Pen has long been known for its reliable qualities. They are smooth-writing pens, fitted with gold nibs, will not corrode or leak, and with reasonable care will last a lifetime. Price each from \$7 down to.....\$2.50

A Variety of Beautiful Pictures at 15c Each

For the price that we are asking for this collection every picture represents marvelous value. They come in a variety of styles, including sacred subjects, landscapes, portraits, flower and fruit studies, etc. Some are in colors, while others are in plain brown and white, measuring 20 x 24 in. over the mount. Special Price for this week, each.....15c

David Spencer, Limited



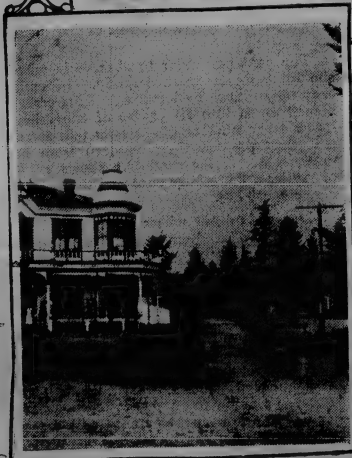
A Glimpse of Langford Lake.



Parsons' Bridge from the Oyster Beds.



Goldstream as it
nears the Flats.



Goldstream Hotel.

Among all the delightful rural drives which radiate from this most favored city, it is a fact unchallengeable that none can compare with the old favorite Goldstream Road for maximum of charm in minimum mileage. Taking the Gorge as marking the city boundary, it is from end to end little more than ten miles.



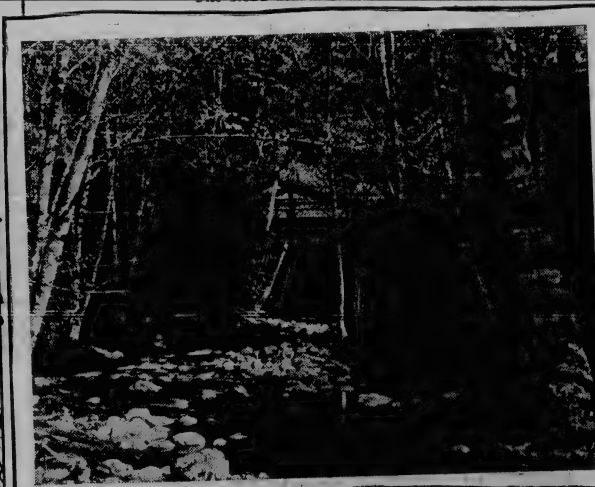
Niagara Falls near Goldstream.

MIDSUMMER MEANDERINGS

of a TOTORIST



The Road in the Forest.



The Bridge in the Ravine.



Goldstream Falls.

No. 3: On the Goldstream Road

Yet here are but a few of the attractions by the way to claim the admiration of the eye or invite investigation by reason of their historic or romantic associations:

The famous Craigflower Road, one of the lasting monuments to the pioneering activities and the professional skill of those road makers who "built for all time"—the Royal Engineers!

Craigflower Bridge and school, the latter the first public educational institution in what is now British Columbia!

But a few yards from the bridge, at the top of the rise, the first frame building erected in this colony—a little, rude, square structure, ex-

ceedingly unpretentious, and now fast falling into ruins.

The Portage—at which the road, dipping for the ascent of the Four-Mile Hill (so called because it is roughly four miles from the city's centre, not that it is four miles long) disclosing on the righthand the upper waters of Victoria Harbor, and on the left those of Esquimalt, thus so nearly brought together that canoeists are wont to make the circle with very little difficulty.

Esquimalt Harbor from a wholly different viewpoint—the seaward-looking picture, which is perhaps the most effective of any, of the old naval base of Britain in North Pacific waters.

Picturesque Parson's Bridge, with its dark ravine and the far-spreading oyster beds from which Western Canada obtains its chief supplies of this delicious bivalve.

The "big fill" of the Canadian Northern Pacific, which railway here parallels the Esquimalt & Nanaimo road, coming closer to its rival than at any other point in the Island mileage.

Colwood with its pastoral features, and "just through the trees and seaward," Hatley Park, the palatial home of British Columbia's former coal baron, ex-Governor James Dunsmuir.

The Langford-Plains, with their speed-tempting stretches of well-surfaced road.

Langford Lake, flashing surprisingly in view through its setting of trees, as one descends in a shortened curve from the prairie land to the winding woodland drive—a lake, by-the-way, affording the finest black bass fishing to be found in the Pacific Northwest.

The grove of mimic pines, the widely known Goldstream itself with its surprising the near-by lake.

Mount Skidegate, the Goldstream, the vored also, low, out

fort. This mountain also has its subterranean lake of mystery—a crystal pure pool of curiously sweet water lying some thirty feet underground and reached by a natural shaft or tunnel. It is one of the fascinating games of the district to locate this lake—although the way thereto when once disclosed is plain as to be read by he who runs.

Gold Stream itself—the scene of the first discoveries of the precious yellow metal that have been made on Vancouver Island, a stream to be admired for its sylvan beauty from head to outlet.

The Goldstream Falls, a cascade remarkable for its fantastic formation, and for the wealth of rare ferns which grow upon its brink.

Niagara Falls, scarce two hundred yards from the much-traveled main road of the Island, yet probably unknown to more than one per cent of Victoria's population, albeit one of the most beautiful feathery waterfalls in very many miles!

But why prolong the catalogue of delights? Surely such a programme of special attractions, is unique in its sufficiency to fill with interest every passing moment of a ten-mile spin!

Excluding from consideration that portion of the road which is now upon the operating table of the Esquimalt Waterworks Co.'s employees, the Goldstream road presents no obstacles or serious inconveniences to motorists. Care must be taken in driving the lake-skirting portion of the way to keep a sharp lookout for on-coming cars, as the road is a smart succession of short curves and none too wide for passing under speed.

The modernized Goldstream Hotel has baseball grounds, tennis courts, swings for a regiment of children, wide-spreading picnic grounds, the tout ensemble in fact of a most satisfying outing place.

A very favorite programme for discriminating visitors is to drive, motor or go by train to Goldstream in the afternoon or evening, enjoy the evening and the morning black bass fishing at Langford Lake, but a few yards away, partake of a fresh fish breakfast—and be in town with Adirondack experience before the business world is well awake. The bass here take fly as well as the plebeian worm, but find a copper spoon trolled not too rapidly the most seductive lure of any offered them. In weight the Langford Lake bass will run from two or three to even seven pounds.

But after all, stream and sylvan scenes are Goldstream's major capital in charm. There are no more beautiful examples of Nature's gentle and soothing artistry than along the tree-arched brook, or such as are found at either Goldstream or Niagara Falls.

—G. H. G.

MENTAL HEALING

The committee, including medical practitioners, physicians, neurologists and alienists, appointed to consider questions connected with healing by spiritual means, has just finished its deliberations and issued its report. Among the conclusions arrived at are:

"That the essential factor in all forms of psychic healing is mental suggestion, which has been used from remote periods, although more fully explained by modern psychology.

That there is abundant evidence of the efficacy of mental suggestion in the treatment of many disorders. No evidence has been forthcoming of any authenticated cure of organic disease.

Dr. Ryle, as Bishop of Winchester, was chairman of the committee of the Lambert Conference, which dealt with the whole question, and his reply to the British Medical Association, printed in the British Medical Journal, is quoted "as an interesting and candid specimen of the answers received."

"Personally," says Dr. Ryle, "I do not draw any marked distinction between the claims of such healing by alleged Christian Scientists by Church of England healers, by faith healers, by Mohammedans or by members of other religions. Where the Christian faith is firmly held, I believe that the patient may, by the wise and hopeful inculcation of Christian truth, be predisposed in will and mind and consequently in some unintelligible manner in physical conditions, toward the successful combat with disease or disorder. But I have seen no reason to accept the view, which in some quarters, has been maintained, that gifts of healing are the prerogative of clergy or of members of the church of Christ, as such.

"In the course of the investigation I seemed to discern that there was evidence of the traces of curative influence upon the physical condition of patients produced by personal forces to which these different names have been given. But I have been very unwilling either officially to recognize such alleged cases of healing, or to encourage the claims to work such results until scientific men had investigated the phenomena, and so far as the physical condition is concerned had seen reason to admit that physical changes had been produced and healings effected in which the cases alleged to be spiritual or psychic had been vigilantly recorded and scientifically registered and defined."

The Tailor—Married or single?

The Customer—Married. Why?

The Tailor—Then let me recommend my patent safety-deposit pocket. It contains a most ingenious little contrivance that feels exactly like a live mouse.

"What was the best job you ever did?" inquired the first barber. "I once shaved a man," replied the second barber. "Go on." "Then I persuaded him to have a haircut, shampoo, facial massage, singe, sea-foam, electric buzz, tar-spray, and tonic rub." "What then?" "By that time he needed another shave."

SOME ENGLISH HOMES

A few words are needed to explain how the experiences here recorded came to be made and why they are now made public.

Writing in the *Clarion* on September 30, 1910, Mr. Blatchford, in the course of a stirring article on the beauties and greatness of his country, said:

"England, to the great bulk of *Clarion* readers is composed of Manchester, Sheffield and Newcastle, bounded on the east by the Labor Party, and on the west by the House of Commons. . . . I shall have to go out and discover England. I shall have to discover English History and the English soldier and sailor. . . . Let us remember that England holds St. Ives as well as Shoreditch, Salisbury as well as Salford. Let us remember that she bred such men as Shakespeare and Nelson and Howard and Shaftesbury."

Every one must sympathize with this, and must hope that Mr. Blatchford's great powers may be given to no noble a cause. He would be well engaged in making the England here described more familiar than it is to the mass of its readers. But is not the converse true? Is it not also of importance that those who have been familiar from their childhood with what is most lovely in this country of ours, and most inspiring in its history, should realize that theirs is not the only England? Theirs is the England of Chaucer and Henry V., of Shakespeare, Drake, Raleigh and Elizabeth, the England of Nelson, the England that our singers have hymned and our heroes have fought for, the England that has been a poem and a passion to millions of inarticulate Englishmen. But it is no longer the England of the great mass of the English. And if it is necessary that historic England, rural England should be discovered and preached to the English who do not know her, is it not equally necessary that the other England, dark and hard, where life has no help from beauty or from spaciousness, should be discovered by those who are fortunate enough to live elsewhere? While Mr. Blatchford, with his vivid pen, is telling his readers that our country is not all factories, dark towns, over work and irregular employment, would it not be as well for us, who live in comfortable houses amid beautiful surroundings to try and realize the conditions which make lovely and historic England an unknown land to such great numbers of the English people—the darker aspect of that crowded city life to which industrial expansion, coupled with agricultural depression have brought us? Ought we not also to go out and discover England?

In the abstract we know about this other country of ours, we have all read reports and statistics bearing upon it. But this is very different from seeing poverty and the effects of poverty for oneself. I find in my own case that after the personal experiences herein related, I am now better able to understand, while not agreeing with, the minds of those who have been driven by familiarity with terrible evils to advocate desperate remedies. What made so deep an impression upon myself may be of interest to others similarly situated. It is in this hope that I have jotted down these notes of what I actually saw and heard. If they have no other value, I can at least claim for them that they are genuine, and written with no ulterior object of any kind. What I went to look for were not exceptional cases of distress, or sensational circumstances, but the normal life of the working class in the poorer quarters of our great cities, and I did so with no axe to grind, not as a politician or a philanthropist or a proselytizer, but simply as an Englishwoman seeking more touch with great sides of English life not familiar to me, in the endeavor better to realize our national condition as a whole.

It would have been hopeless for me, a novice, to try to see anything without the help of friends, whose regular avocations take them into such homes as these I have tried to describe. Under their guidance I was fortunate in seeing things in their ordinary taste, without my presence attracting attention or disturbing the everyday life of the people whom I visited. Being a woman I came more in contact with the women and the children than the men. What I saw has made an indelible impression on me. For this reason I think the record of it may not be useless to others, who have not had the same opportunity of exploring these, to them, unfamiliar regions.

East End Homes

One cold dry morning this winter I was in the East End of London. The streets were full of children too small for school, who played in the gutters, and who, in spite of poor and often ragged clothes, looked for the most part, healthy and happy. Street playing in Stepney, Mile End, and Limehouse is not so dangerous as in the West End, because of the absence of fast traffic. Even the Mile End road has very little compared with any West End thoroughfare. When children have no room to play at home, the street is their only resource, and their ingenuity in using odd trifles for games is great. A couple of little boys that morning were playing with two old boots. They had each a boot tied to a long string, and they swung them at one another in the endeavor to entangle and twirl the opponent's boot out of his hand. It looked quite a good game. My hansom created a great deal of interest, and as I had a good many long waits, I saw a lot of the children. They were without shyness, and came and climbed about the cab, to my terror, for the horse was an ill-conditioned beast; they none of them dreamed of begging, or even of asking for a flower, but they were enchanted when I gave them some. One

bare-footed baby of three was so excited at owning a chrysanthemum, that he rushed screaming with joy to his mother in the house. When children have to be so much in the streets one would think that blind alleys, provided they were wide and airy, would be sought after, but I was told that this was not so, and that the better-to-do residents preferred thoroughfares. Certainly the blind alleys we went to were very poor looking indeed.

In one such alley, a wide one with low houses, I was taken to see a room, the home of an entire family. It was on the ground floor, and was reached through a tiny dirty passage. The room must have measured about 11 feet by 10, but there were two shallow recesses on each side of the fireplace which widened it a trifle. There was a large double bed backing on to the window, which it partly obscured at the head, while it touched the door-post at the foot. The bed was filthy, there were no sheets or blankets, the bolster and mattress were stained and torn, and showed their dirty contents, and a heap of nondescript clothes lay on it. There was a sort of couch across the top of the room, in front of the window, from which the hard grey daylight fell upon a sick child who lay on the couch, throwing all else into the background. The child was a pretty little girl of five or six, with dark curly hair and great dark eyes that were wide open, although all unseeing. She was whimpering quietly to herself, but she was unconscious, though she clasped a much worn doll in a vivid blue dress in her arms. Her skin was waxy. I was told that she had had pneumonia. There was some care shown in the arrangement of her bed, and she was well covered, although with dirty things.

There was one other piece of furniture in the room besides the big bed and the couch; that was a low cupboard or sideboard. The woman this home belonged to was a helpless sort of creature, frightened of the child's illness, but not unkindly. She had other children, but I did not see them. The family had only that one room, with its half blocked window for a living room, bedroom, and if, as was most probable, the mother was the breadwinner, workroom. Every one but the sick child slept in one bed. The child was having milk; there was a fire in the grate. The woman took her dismal, squalid surroundings as a matter of course. I asked my guide whether anything could be done to save the child, and he said, "If it were your own child, and you knew what the life in these surroundings would be, would you want to save it?" And I could not say "Yes." But the heart revolts at the thought of the death of a child.

The next house we visited was a room, the same size as the first, which was also living and bedroom for a family. The woman had been confined in the early morning. She lay pale and wan, but with immense relief written on every line of her face. She had moderately clean sheets and blankets, and there was an old woman, a "Gamp," in attendance. She also had other children and a husband. All had to sleep in one bed, so that I wondered what would become of the poor soft little baby between them all. There would have been no room for a cot, as there were cupboards in the recesses, and a chair or two in the room. The place was clean and not uncheerful, and there was in the air that satisfaction that the "trouble" was over, which is usual in all walks of life at such times.

This last family was in what they themselves would call good circumstances, able to pay for doctor and nurse, and owing no man anything. That was what made the picture all the more striking. I saw the room cleared of older children, who were either neighbors or at school, and of the husband, who was at work. Three people completely blocked it when standing at the bedside. How four or five people lived in it is a mystery.

Another family I was taken to see, where only the mother and a girl of 14 were at home, showed no acute poverty. Nor was there any question of their being helped or relieved any more than the others. But the same little room for all purposes, the same big bed to hold the whole family were there. The mother was like any nice cottage mother, indeed, the women I saw were all very unspoiled by their slum lives. "No," she had never been to the country, nor her girl, her boys had been twice; the first time they liked it, the second time they did not, this last was said with an air of great reserve. I was told that it probably meant that the boy had been sent away with a rough lot from a "low" street. I met with friendliness and civility everywhere. I went to no foreign tenements, because I wanted to see English homes. All the people I saw had the friendly manners of country people. I know that this was greatly due to my guide, who is liked and absolutely trusted among his poor friends, still the people themselves were nice, or they would not have been so friendly to a stranger of whom they knew nothing. The woman who had just been confined showed no resentment at my intrusion.

Three days spent in the East End is a very little time, and yet much can be seen which shows the life of the people even in the street. The coal carts with their tiny sacks, some of which could not have held more than a bushel. A place where old splintered wood boxes are given away, and where 40 or 50 women were waiting to receive fragments, the anxious little girls who do the housekeeping and catering for the bread-winning mothers, all these are the commonplace of East End street life. In Stepney and Mile End the wo-

men are generally the bread-winners, but as the work is home-work, they can keep an eye on their children, although they have no time or strength for housekeeping. The work is all the badly paid kind. Cardboard box making, shirt-making, trouser-making. Some minor industries there are, worked in a small way, such as haddock-smoking. Public houses and cinematograph shows abound. One of the effects of the clauses in the Children's Act which prohibits their going into public houses, is that benches are put up outside and the children come there. The streets are their playground and their college, their education in life, and their salvation in health. A doctor said to me: "When they are eighteen months old and can get into the streets, they are all right, before that their mortality is awful." And in all the streets there are children, children everywhere, making themselves busy, happy, and important with trifles, eager to see and do. The Mile End road on the night of the poll was enough to reconcile a pessimist to politics, for there were hundreds of children who were enjoying the excitement; happy boys in coster carts, great crowds of children drawn up opposite the polling-booths, and it was delightful to hear them cheering the voters, the candidates, the canvassers, the drays full of voters, anything and everything that came along. The hours they keep are fearful, for there seem to be as many of them in the streets at night as at 4 in the afternoon. How many of them go to the country one would like to know? Not that going to the country is so important as good conditions at home.

Two homes I saw one day were worth nothing. One was "well-to-do." The family had two rooms. The bed had its back to the wall instead of being in the usual draughty position in a window, and there was more room. The mother had a baby a few hours old. She was absolutely clean, as were her sheets. The rooms were on a first floor, up a break-neck dark staircase reached through a passage, "draped" as is customary, with dirty curtains. One has to dive and grope along nearly all these passages. The family I visited were perfectly satisfied with their surroundings, which though deplorable, were infinitely better than many of their neighbors. The other home was in a blind alley or "buildings." There, in a ground-floor room, quite small, lay a sick child. There were three other children in the room, and there were older ones we did not see. The husband was ill in the infirmary, there was no furniture, nothing left. The wife had applied for relief, but out-door relief had been refused. She was told that she must bring her children to the workhouse. She was so worried, so worn out with anxiety and want of food, that she could hardly attend to the advice given to her, which was that she should go before the Board of Guardians and state her case. She was a nice woman, not incompetent or a muddler, but absolutely exhausted by trouble and privation. The children looked very unkempt, but she had an eye to their manners. They appeared to have boots on, but when one little fellow lifted up his foot I saw that he had only "uppers," and that the soles of his feet were bare. The "uppers" were tied round with string, and string tied under the foot kept them on. This family was in arrears for the rent, but the landlord was very good, and ready to wait. The woman made no complaints, she asked my guide for nothing but advice, she had no resentment against any one or anything. I was particularly struck with her fair statement. Her story was told without heat or exaggeration of any kind, or animus against any one or against fate. She knew that at all costs she must keep her home together, and her children out of the workhouse. The feeling among decent people against the workhouse seemed strong, and the efforts made to keep out of it prodigious.

It was told of one couple who by dint of incredible self-denial and exertion all their lives succeeded in saving £24. When they could no longer work, this sum of money kept them for exactly 18 months. But at the last they had to go to the workhouse, and in spite of their sorrow at going there, their great achievement kept a sense of self-respect in them. They had done their utmost—Violet Cecil, in the *National Review*.

HOW TO CHOOSE A PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACHER

If you want to choose a man, you will need to make haste—for the annual reports of the Commissioner of Education show that the pedagogical masculinus is disappearing so rapidly that it will soon be extinct.

If you seek a female teacher, choose an Irish girl. This kind stands the strain best. If it had not been for the light-heartedness of the Irish race, its own heavy history would have killed it. These merry young women, in spite of the excessive formalism and system that have encrusted American education, are the best able to keep the bright side of schooling turned upward. An Irish teacher won't be imposed upon. Forty boys sometimes get the devil into each one of them, all at once. The rules nowadays prevent you from driving him out by muscle. The Irish girl laughs at him. If any boy takes a mean advantage of her, she can launch an outburst of sarcasm, invective, and correction in perfect taste—and in a few moments you will hear the whole company, teacher and children, laughing together. Your typical New England woman, with her in-

growing conscience, would be resentful all the rest of the day. The Irish teacher counts more on affection than on system. That's what makes her children learn faster, for teaching originated in a mother's love for children. The instinctive, primordial, atavistic love-essence in teaching seems to beat scientific pedagogy every time. If a lad likes his teacher, he'll like whatever she proposes—geography or penmanship.

Example of Irish affection: One day I heard a great noise in the street. It was a day of the first snowfall—one of those soft packable snows, such as just naturally forms itself into balls. A big puffing policeman dragged into the school office a boy who had dented the officer's helmet and dignity. The Preserver of the Peace demanded that I send for the lad's parents or the youngster would be haled to the station-house. Someone told the Duffy girl (of the 6-B) that one of her flock was held by the enemy. In she came with flashing eyes.

"What are you doing with my boy?" she demanded. "Give him to me!" Then we had a pretty tableau, my lady with one arm around a sobbing youngster's neck and the other hand extended defiantly at the tyranny of the law.

"I know you, Flanagan! You strut around the post like a walking target. Everybody itches to heave something at you. Now you get out of here, and don't you dare to touch a boy of mine again!"

Then she laughed and she laughed—and that's the kind of Irish spirit that keeps the systematic educators from killing the schools entirely. A teacher needs plenty of warmth to keep the blood from freezing and plenty of humor to cool it with.

The State Superintendent of Michigan schools said that you must choose pretty women for teachers. The legislature thereupon added three thousand dollars to his yearly salary. Everybody has been urging that the schoolrooms be beautified. Good! What more lovely schoolroom decoration is there than a handsome woman? Beauty is a radiant thing; it soothes, heals, inspires. The vision of a lovely face lingers in the memory like a song, like perfume, like witchery. You can shut your eyes now and see that fresh, handsome girl they put in charge of your class in the home-town back in 1871. Her skin was clear, pink, and white, and preached health and the next to godliness. Her eyes were so bright, so kindly, so deep, and so pure that instinctively you knew what kind of a soul they were the windows of. By some natural telegraphy this girl's looks signaled to everybody that her instincts, her hopes, and her affections were healthy, hearty and true. They brought the conviction into your heart that you were going to be a good boy.

It's a sort of fool thing to choose for a companion to children a dowdy, sour-faced female because she says, "Along those lines," and "you may pass," and "on the part of the pu-pill." It's rather unintelligent to make impressionable children serve five hours a day for a whole year in front of an ugly woman who neglects her diet and her exercise, who doesn't use her mirror or understand the beauty of a smile. What is the use of having children recite about the grand effects produced by the ancient Greeks in setting up marvelously beautiful statues, when the lady listening to this has neglected walking and dressing to the extent that no blood-supply or modiste is preserving the aesthetic lines of her figure? What's the use of having drawing lessons in color and form and ornament if the teacher wears a shirtwaist like a crumpled paper bag?

There must be a logical basis for that Michigan superintendent's contention. The emotions mould the muscles. Your noble-minded woman has a noble carriage. Her attractive gowning is the outward expression of her respect for her person, the temple of her soul. The eyes and mouth and nostrils are shaped by the smile of frown, by the winsome voice or the snarl. I never knew a good teacher who did not become a better one as soon as she paid more attention to beauty. Teaching and "prinking" have this in common—that they are both for the benefit of some one else. The better she looks, the happier she is—the more able to radiate interest and inspiration—all of which, the wise ones say, make the active impulse of the teaching art.

The next particular to observe is whether she talks much or moderately. In colleges they try to teach by lecturing. This error has seeped down into all grades of education, so that a large number of teachers talk so much that they prevent their children from being drawn out. If the candidate shows evidence of saying a thing only once and then of listening, engage her.

Lastly, find out where she is teaching. Go and test her children and see whether they have learned anything. Don't rely on any official record about a teacher. Not one report in a thousand is made after any testing of the work that she has done. You choose every other kind of worker on the basis of the results of performance. But no one keeps "the batting average" of a teacher; no one records what her pupils can do. The most that the official record will show regarding a teacher is that she ought to be able to teach. Whether her children are taught or not—only a test of the children can show that.—William McAndrew, in the *World's Work*.

HE AGREED WITH HER

"It's hard," said the sentimental landlady at the dinner table, "to think that this poor little lamb should be destroyed in its youth just to cater to our appetites."

"Yes," replied the smart boarder, smiling with his portion, "it is tough."—*Colo. Standard and Times*.

An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

During the reign of Marcus Aurelius three distinguished soldiers came to the front in the outlying provinces. They were Claudius Albinus who commanded in Britain, Pescennius Niger who was at the head of the Syrian army, and Septimius Severus who governed the Danubian territories. Albinus was a representative of one of the great families of republican Rome. He not only won the favor of Marcus, but even retained the esteem of Commodus, little as that abominable tyrant was in the habit of recognizing merit in any one. During his reign the legions in Britain grew impatient with his atrocities and called upon Albinus to declare himself Imperator, but he resisted all appeals. Towards Pertinax he exhibited a dignified reserve, declining to recognize him as emperor; but when Pertinax was slain and Julianus had purchased the crown, his malignancy knew no bounds. Again he was urged to accept the titles of Imperator, but he refused. He was of obscure birth but great talents. He had been able to advance himself from the position of a common soldier to the command of the great Eastern army of the Empire, and was known to covet the throne. His soldiers esteemed him for his courage and generosity; the civilian population of Syria found in him a just and lenient governor. Hence when news of the murder of Pertinax was received, there was a great popular demand that he should assume the purple, a desire which the subject kings of Asia were in haste to endorse. Niger was naturally flattered by this, and he regarded his election to the throne as a certainty. Unfortunately for himself, he delayed action too long. The luxury of Antioch proved too strong for him, and he rested there in ill-advised ease instead of pushing forward to Rome.

Meanwhile Severus had not been idle. When he learned of the assassination of Pertinax, he called his troops together and made an impassioned appeal to them to restore Rome to her ancient freedom. He painted the deeds of the Praetorian Guards in vivid colors, and promised that if he were given imperial authority, he would redress all wrongs. To make assurance doubly sure, he promised each soldier a gift equal to about \$2,000 of our money. The troops were not proof against such arguments, which were in keeping with their desires, and Severus was hailed as Imperator and Augustus. This was in April, 193. Severus, having been acclaimed emperor, did not wait long to make his position good. He set out at the head of an army for Rome. He made a forced march, walking ahead of his soldiers, clad in full armor, the whole distance. He allowed himself little rest, nor did he permit his men to have any more than he asked for himself. As he advanced the cities hailed him as their deliverer. Julian heard of his approach with alarm, and when he learned that the fleet of the Adriatic had surrendered to him, he saw that the end of his reign was in sight. Nevertheless, he endeavored to prepare Rome to withstand the approaching army. He called upon the Guards to rally to his defence, and they responded, although with a very poor grace, for they much preferred the luxury in which they were in the habit of indulging to the stress of war. He put forth every effort which suggested itself to him, but it is said that the clumsy appearance of the motley force, which he was able to assemble, provoked the ridicule of the populace. He employed assassins to slay Severus, but that astute general foresaw the possibility of this and surrounded himself with a guard of six hundred men in armor, who never left his presence or laid aside their swords night or day, watching by relays but always sleeping fully armed. Detachments were sent out from Rome to stop him in the passes of the Apennines, but instead of resisting him, they enrolled themselves under his banner, and so Severus came to within seventy miles of Rome. There he halted. He had no mind to shed blood unless it was necessary; he had no desire to inflict injury upon the city in which he hoped to reign. Therefore he sent word to the Praetorians that if they would abandon Julian and give up the murderers of Pertinax, he would regard them as blameless. The Guards received the offer with joy and showed their way of appreciating it by hunting Julian to his death, slaying him in one of the rooms attached to the royal baths.

The first act of Severus, when once he had reached the vicinity of Rome, was to command the Praetorian Guards to assemble unarmed on a large plain before the city. They obeyed the command, and they were met and surrounded by a force of Illyrians armed with spears. Mounting a tribune, Severus addressed the thoroughly frightened Guards. He reproached them for their baseness, declared them unworthy of trust, and when by his powerful denunciation he had brought them to think that only death awaited them, he decreed that their rights as Guards were forever forfeited, that they never again should be permitted to bear arms, and that they should not come within a hundred miles of Rome on pain of death. While these proceedings were taking place, a detachment of the army of Severus had gone to the camp of the Praetorians and seized their arms and destroyed their defences. There was therefore nothing left for the disgraced force to do but to accept their fate with what grace they could muster.

Having thus disposed of the Guards, Severus entered the Eternal City. His first official act was to celebrate the obsequies of Pertinax with becoming splendor, and this be-

ing done, he rested for thirty days, and then took steps to make good his position against his rivals. In this he was successful, although four years passed before he had overcome the opposition of Albinus and Niger. He first advanced against Niger, being careful at first to profess that he was only seeking to restore peace to the Empire. Niger did not surrender without a struggle; but his resistance was in vain. Severus defeated him in two battles, and the Eastern troops realized that they were no match for the soldiers from Europe. He then set out to overthrow Albinus; but first he professed a desire to treat with him, sending him an embassy for that purpose, the envoys being instructed to hand Albinus a letter and at the same time stab him to the heart. The plot was discovered and frustrated, whereupon Albinus advanced from Britain into Gaul. A terrific battle took place near Lyons now stands. It was fiercely fought, and for a time the issue was doubtful. Indeed victory seemed ready to crown Albinus, when Severus plunged into the thick of the fight, and by his own personal valor so inspired his troops that they were able to win the day. Both Niger and Albinus were taken prisoners after the battles in which their armies met their fate and were slain mercilessly.

INDIVIDUALITY

In a recent sketch of the career of Mr. David Lloyd George by a very friendly critic, it is stated that he is not a man of wide reading. His convictions are very strong and the personal force which he brings to bear upon their advocacy is overpowering. The individuality of the man is dominating. There is an old Latin maxim that may be freely translated as meaning that a wide acquaintance with literature has a refining influence and renders men less determined upon having their own way. The student of books acquires the habit of looking at both sides of a question, an admirable quality no doubt, but one that does not assist in the development of that individuality which ensures success in leadership. Fortunately we all cannot be leaders, and therefore it is not necessary that we should all develop the qualities of leadership. It would be well for the community if more of us developed the ability to look upon both sides.

The career of Mr. Lloyd George is a remarkable illustration of the triumph of individualism. A man, who in a little over twenty years could rise from the humble position of an obscure and penniless lawyer in a Welsh village to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the greatest nation of the world, without any extraneous aids, is a remarkable personality, as all must admit, no matter what they may think of his opinions. The secret of this amazing success is to be found in devotion to one idea, which has broadened out as the years have passed and the sphere of his work has widened. If his reading had been wide, if he had been a student of literature rather than of men, it is more than likely that the poetic side of his character, which he shares in common with so many Welshmen, would have gained the upper hand, and he might have become a dreamer of dreams and not the forceful politician he is.

His case is taken as an example, not as a model. What is true in respect to him will be found to have been true in respect to most self-made men. They permitted themselves to become absorbed in a single idea and made all other considerations subordinate thereto. Singleness of purpose is one of the most effective forces in life.

This is not to say that one should devote himself to any single subject. More than one man of science has given his mind exclusively to the investigation of things physical, and has thereby lost contact with things spiritual. Yet it seems that without such devotion great discoveries, if not impossible, certainly are unlikely. Two remarkable illustrations of individuality in the world of action are furnished by Alexander of Macedon and the first Napoleon. They furnish extraordinary instances of men absorbed by a single idea. This idea was the aggrandizement of self, the bending of other individuals to their will. No considerations whatever diverted these men from their objects. Promises, moral obligations, considerations of what was due to others, human suffering, the death of thousands did not restrain them. The merciless treatment of Josephine by Napoleon showed that all the finer instincts of his nature were dwarfed by his overwhelming ambition. The destruction of Persepolis by Alexander in order to obtain the favor of Thais, an Athenian woman to whom he had taken a fancy, shows how completely the man, who sighed for new worlds to conquer, was slave to his baser passions. Self was the dominant note in the lives of both these men, whom historians have been pleased to style Great. If Alexander and Napoleon had been men whose sympathies had been broadened by a study of mankind in its wider aspects, the history of the world would have been very different. As it was, they furnished an example of individualism carried to an extreme, and the world was so much the worse for them both.

Every young man, starting out in life, would do well to consider what his object is to be. If he aims at success, and that seems to be the goal towards which the faces of most men are turned, he must cultivate individuality. He must concentrate his mind as much as possible upon a single aim, and to this everything else must be subordinated. If this is done, success will not be difficult. The question is if success is worth the price, which men who do this pay for it. A distinguished quality of English

public and business men is that, as a rule, they have a diversity of interests. Thus their outlook is wide, and if few of them have careers that are meteoric, there is an element of stability about them that is admirable. Everyone must have noticed how in the United States men rise suddenly to prominence in the world of politics or of fame, and then disappear. The case of the late E. H. Harriman was one of these. Here was a man who became among the most eminent in the nation in his own particular line of work. He devoted to it every ounce of energy in his make-up. He had only one aim, and to this all other considerations were subordinated. He was vastly successful when the thread of his life snapped under the strain, and while he left many millions to his heirs, his own career, after he became absorbed in his ambition, was really not worth living. Mr. J. P. Morgan, on the other hand, furnishes an illustration of how devotion to other interests than mere success develops a well rounded manhood. There are at least two Mr. Morgans, just as it is said there are four Lloyd Georges, in the latter case the poet, the statesman, the keen debater and the demagogue, making up a wonderful composite type.

If our object in life is not merely success but happiness, the wider we make our horizon the better, and this we can do by study and by an acquaintance with the best literature. We may never have the populace waiting to hear what we have to say on any great question; we may never lead battle-stained veterans to victory after victory; we may indeed live out our lives, as thousands upon thousands of other men live out their lives, feeling that if we have done our duty by our families and our friends, if we have made the world just a little better during the time we have been in it because we were in it, we have done all that could reasonably be expected of us. We can develop an individuality that is in harmony with such a life, for we can have our own ideas of duty, our own ideas of what we ourselves ought to be. This sort of individuality every one can possess, and it will tend to the promotion not only of our own happiness, but that of others as well.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

Perhaps the caption of this article is not very well chosen, for the things that will be spoken of herein are fairly generally known, but are not very often thought about. For example: A person very well informed on many subjects expressed surprise that when the Canadian Pacific sends out a coasting steamer from England, her departure is generally so timed that she will be down by the Straits of Magellan during our winter time. When told that when it was winter here, it was summer there, he said he knew that, of course, as a matter of geography but he had never thought about it as a matter of fact. In the course of a short time we shall probably receive news from the expeditions that are racing for the South Pole. We shall not understand some of the things likely to be told if we forget that it is summer on the Antarctic Continent when it is winter in the north, that when the days are short here they are long there and so on.

You have seen the new moon hundreds of times. Very frequently as soon as the twilight had grown dim, you have seen a pale thread-like crescent in the West. You know that is the moon. Did you ever stop to think where the moon was the day before or for several days previously? Probably not. The moon was over in the western sky, but nearer the sun in apparent position than when you saw the crescent. You could not see the moon, not because it was lost in the glare of the sun, but because its illuminated side was turned away from us. Possibly if you could get high enough up in the atmosphere so that the rays of the sun would not be diffused as they are at the surface of the earth, you might be able to discern a dark round disc not very far in apparent position from the sun. Sometimes the moon in passing from the north to the south side of the sun passes across the whole or a part of the face of that luminary. Then we have a whole or a partial eclipse.

In front of the library window at which this is written there is a telephone pole. The morning sun is shining on one side of it, but as we are looking at it from the north we only see a thin silvery streak along the east side of it; the remainder is in shadow. Now if in imagination we draw a circle on the pole, the diameter of which is equal to the diameter of the pole, we will have a disc the eastern edge of which will be a silvery streak resembling somewhat the crescent moon, and the remainder will be shaded. It will be a representation of "the old moon in the young moon's arms." The actual phenomena of the new moon is due to a precisely similar cause, only the sun is to the west of the moon and not to the right as in the case of the telephone pole just now. Now, if we should walk around the pole on the east side, it is evident that as we did so we would see more and more of the pole reflecting the bright sunlight and less of it would be in shadow until we reached a point directly in line with the sun, when half the circumference of the pole would be illuminated. As we passed further around less and less of the pole would be illuminated, until at length we would only have a thin thread of light as we have from our present point of view, only that whereas the thread now is to our left, then it would be towards our right. If in the place of the pole there was a sphere we would have an actual crescent, just as in the case of the moon. What happened as we

walked around the pole is what happens as in the case of the moon, only the moon passes around us and directions are reversed. The horns of the crescent moon always point away from the sun. Therefore when you are drawing a crescent make the horns point to the left. A crescent moon is a growing or waxing moon. A waning moon is not a "crescent."

As a rule there is about 50 minutes between the hours of moon-rise on each day after full moon. We do not see the moon-rise until the satellite is at the full. But next month it will be noticed that the moon will rise for two or three days very nearly at the same hour. This is due to the fact that the moon revolves around the sun just as the earth does, only she moves in a spiral, or a series of loops, and the line followed by her is sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit. She is therefore not always directly opposite the sun: when she is and the earth intervenes the moon is eclipsed, but when she is directly opposite the sun and not in eclipse, she rises for a few days in succession nearly at the same hour. This is called the Harvest Moon, and astronomically is the full moon nearest the autumnal equinox, which as you know is September 21st.

In a novel written by a well known author he speaks of taking refuge in a cave just before sunset, where he remained until the crescent moon rising enabled him to make his escape without being seen, as he would have been in the full glare of day. In a recent poem by a well known writer the crescent moon is spoken of as rising. Crescent moons do not rise, Crescent moons are always in the western sky immediately after sunset. After full moon the moon begins to assume a shape approximately a crescent, but in the summer long before it is actually crescent-shape the daylight has come, and the pale sickle of light may be sometimes seen following the sun across the sky.

You are perhaps aware that the same side of the moon is always turned towards the earth. This fact has suggested to some people the thought that, whereas the moon as viewed from the earth presents an exact circle, if we could see it from a point at right angles to our point of vision, the circle would be bent outwards slightly towards the earth. Hence it has been inferred that the part of the moon which we see would, if we were on the moon, appear like a vast mountain covering half its surface. This might explain the fact that no atmosphere, or at least no evidence of anything indicating more than an exceedingly rarified atmosphere, has been found on the moon. We know that as we ascend mountain on the earth the atmosphere becomes more rarified. There may be an abundant atmosphere on the other side of the moon, and if there are people in that region they would have to climb the mountain to see the earth, but the spectacle would be a glorious one and worth the effort.

When you look at the moon tonight endeavor to realize the fact that the disc is 2153 miles across. Therefore half the face of the moon represents an area not very much smaller than the useful part of Canada. The moon is not quite 240,000 miles away from us. Therefore if you could get up into the air about eighty times as far as it is from Victoria to Halifax and look down upon the Dominion, the whole of Canada would not look as big as the part of the moon which you could see tonight if you remained up until it rose. This seems a very astonishing thing; but it is not nearly so startling as the fact that the little black spot, which could be seen upon the sun not long ago if you looked at it through a piece of smoked glass, was a flaming cavern, so vast that the earth with the moon in its accustomed place could have been dropped into it without coming anyway near touching the sides.

THE SIKHS

Something of Their History and Their Religion

The more one studies the different religions the more one is convinced that fundamentally they are all alike. Mohammedanism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Pantheism, and the rest. Is there not stimulus in this fact for endless thought and conjecture? Does it not give promise that some day in that dim by-and-by of which poets and philosophers dream, that the Oriental and the Caucasian and all races under the sun shall meet upon one common ground of ethical thought, that all sects and divisions shall be done away with, and that the doctrine that shall be preached shall be "Love God, and love thy neighbor as thyself"? After all, it is the only practical philosophy, the only practical religion. The only teaching the following of which brings about complete happiness. When this gracious time shall come about, and shall it not be only then, there shall be universal disarmament, the hungry shall be fed, and the poor clothed, and peace shall reign in all the whole wide world?

The history of the life of Guru Gobind Singh, who was the tenth and last Guru or prophet of the Sikhs, and who lived during the 15th Century, is a very interesting one. He was first of all a martial man, and his exploits were brave and daring, but in his life he followed the teaching of the first Guru, and was tolerant, gentle, pure in thought and in deed, and all of his undertakings had one end in view, the

furthering of the worship of the true God, the God whom the princess, the daughter of Sumat Sain, most beautifully described to her Brahman teacher, when she found him worshipping the Lingam, the stone which women used to invoke when they desired sons.

"Oh great fool!" said the princess, "thou recognizest not Him whose glory filleth the three worlds. Thou worshipping the stone at whose touch man's future bliss is forfeited. Thou committest sin to attain thine own object—such sin as other sins would be aghast at. O beast, fall at the feet of the great God! He is not a stone. He liveth in the water, in the dry land, in all things, and in all monarchs. He is in the sun, in the moon, in the sky. Wherever thou lookest, thou mayst fix thy gaze on Him. He is in the fire, in wind, and beneath the earth. In what place is He not? He is contained in everything. Were all the continents to become paper and the seven seas ink; were all the vegetables to be cut down and employed as pens; were Saraswati, the Goddess of Eloquence, to dictate and all beings to write for sixty ages, they could not describe God. Yet, O fool! thou supposest Him to be a stone!"

A great many of us have believed, having read but little of the true history of India, that these same Brahminical teachers, one of whom the princess so upbraided, stood as the highest human type of the Hindu religious teachings. This is a very great mistake, and only goes to show how smug and satisfied we are with our own little knowledge of our own little affairs. In the same way that we know next to nothing about the religion of the Chinese or the Japanese. We know next to nothing about Mahomedanism. We listen to a jest, perhaps, ill-timed enough no doubt, we hear a passing comment rich in exaggeration, and we are only too ready to accept jest and comment literally and to adopt them presently and give voice to them as the summing up of our opinion on some really serious question. We love to pose as knowing something about everything, and so we pass our own ignorance along. If instead of accepting some one else's opinion, we would look into matters sufficiently to form an opinion of our own, the benefit that we would be conferring upon ourselves, and the world at large, would be incalculable. The most of us have plenty of sound commonsense and good judgment, only we don't take the trouble to find it out, and so go through the world with a far worse opinion of ourselves than we deserve. Now in regard to the Brahmins, the Hindu priests of whom we have heard so many and such exaggerated tales, let us see what this same princess said of them, this princess who was a follower of Guru Nanak, "the worshipper of God the spirit."

"Why stretchest thou forth thy hand to grasp what thou pretendest to renounce? To one man thou preachest to renounce wealth, to another thou sayest that he is under the influence of malignant stars, and therefore he ought to pay thee for deliverance therefrom. It is in the hope of cheating people thou wanderest from door to door. Thou recitest the Vedas, the Shastars, and the Simritis; so that a double paissa may fall to thee from some one. Thou praist him who giveth thee anything and revilest him who refuseth. In this way thou hopest to obtain alms from all people. But thou reflectest not that praise and blame are every one's lot while alive, but affect not the dead. Thou canst not confer salvation on those who give thee alms, nor canst thou kill the son or father of him who giveth thee none. I only accept him as a Brahman who deemeth the givers and the refusers praise and blame the same!"

"Ever bow thy head to the great God whom the fourteen worlds fear, whom all recognize as the Creator and Destroyer, who hath no form or outline, whose dwelling, appearance and name are unknown. By what name shall I speak of Him since He cannot be spoken of? He hath no father, mother, or brother, no son or grandson. Unlike Ram Chander or Krish He hath no male or female nurse. He needeth no army to give Him dignity. What he saith is true, and what He desireth He doeth. Some He regenerateth, and others He consigneth to perdition. He buildeth, fashioneth, createth, and again destroyeth. It is the great God I recognize as my Guru."

ASSISTING THE JUDGE

A case was being tried in the West of England and at its termination the judge addressed the jury, and they retired for consultation. Hour after hour passed and no verdict was brought in.

The judge's dinner hour arrived and he became hungry and impatient.

Upon enquiry he learned that one obstinate jurymen was holding out against eleven. This was more than he could endure, so he ordered the 12 men to be brought before him. He told them that in his address to them he had so plainly stated the case and the law that the verdict ought to be unanimous, and the man who permitted his individual opinion to weigh against the judgment of 11 men of wisdom was unfit and disqualified ever again to act in the capacity of jurymen.

At the end of this excited harangue a little squeaky voice came from one of the jury. It said:

"Will Your Lordship allow me to say a word?"

Permission being given the owner of the voice added:

"May it please Your Lordship, I am the only man on your side!"

The Society Editor

"The art of writing society news," confided the society editor to her friend, "is not half so easy as people imagine."

"I think it must be lovely," sighed the friend, who was very young and very impressionable.

"Its not all its cracked up to be," said the society editor, with more force than politeness as she rose from her chair and trailed across to the window.

"Still you go everywhere and you know everyone," persisted the optimistic voice of youth.

"That's my business. You don't honestly believe I always enjoy going wherever I am invited, do you? How about that night three weeks ago when I had to drag myself out of bed with a splitting headache to go to the Anstruther dance. Do you think I enjoyed that? As to knowing everyone—how many of the people I know care a rap for me as Frances Carey, do you suppose? Its the society column end of me they're after, my dear child, and as likely as not they won't give me a chance to forget it either."

"Still you have a number of real friends, you know, Francis," persisted the girl.

"Yes," said the society editor bitterly, "real friends—who go back on me when the vital question of my bread and butter is concerned."

She rested a plaintive face on her pretty hand and gazed moodily out over the chimney stacks.

"Five weeks ago," she went on, "The Harrison Millers gave a big housewarming dance in their new home on Terence Heights. Ralton, my C. E., said he'd run a column or even more of the stuff, and he was as keen as mustard to get it for Miller is expected to do big things in the Liberal interests at the next election. Well, two days before I rang up Mrs. Miller, who is one of my oldest friends here, and asked if I could run up and talk the affair over with her. What do you think that woman did? Refused positively to have a word said about it in the paper. Put me on my honor, moreover, as her friend, to see that not a line went in. There's friendship for you if you like, for Rose Miller hasn't known me all these years without understanding what such a refusal would mean to me. That wasn't the worst of it either. Mrs. Burnaby—Grace, who has been making pocket money—pocket money—mind you—and there was all the scorn of the professional for the amateur in her voice by doing society stuff for the 'Echo' was one of the guests, and, incidentally, next day our rival paper came out with a column and a half of the maudlin stuff. You should have seen Ralton's face." She turned from the window, and as she tilted her chair back against the wall, a reminiscent look came into her eyes.

"When I first went on the Sphere," she said slowly, "I was your age, Molly. Eighteen—and I loved pretty things just as you do—also I wanted a good time. I was fool enough to think I could get it, coupled with a substantial pay check by spending so many hours a day in a newspaper office. And that's why I became a society editor."

Oh, the beastliness of those first dances I reported. I've had some jolly times in the old Chester Hall since then, but in those days I hated the sight of the place. I used to

feel like some wretched little pariah as I stole up to the gallery in my shabby old ulster and hat, edging my way past girls not one whit prettier than myself, in smart frocks and their partners. I was shy and sensitive in those days, you see, for I was, so to speak, only in the kindergarten class of my profession. It was positive pain and grief to me to have to bader people for the names of "those present," and over and over again, when the superiority of those I questioned was brought more forcibly than usual to my notice, I have sighed for the strength of Samson to bury the whole lot of them.

After a while, however, things grew easier. I got to know all the people, and then the inevitable happened. I got slack. I was content to drift along in a lazy sort of way, just turning in the work required and no more. Then I had a row with Bentley, Ralton's predecessor, and one morning I woke up to find that there was no necessity for me to hurry out of bed, for there would be no "Sphere" for me that, or apparently any other day. Result—more drifting. Then Willoughby Grant, who is one of the best men I know, took me in hand.

"See here, Francis," he said one day, as we drifted out to Frog Point in his canoe. "This sort of thing won't do, you know. We all hoped such great things of you, little girl, and they seem of late to have dwindled away to nothing."

I liked Willoughby Grant, and I hurt horribly to hear him speak like that, for of course I knew that what he said was perfectly true.

"Well," I said at last, "perhaps you shouldn't have hoped such great things of me. Perhaps I am not so clever as you all thought me."

"Of course you're not," he said, in such a matter of fact way that I was inclined to feel annoyed.

"But," he went on, "there isn't a doubt but that you've got your fair share of brain, little girl; and all your friends ask of you is that you'll use it to the best possible advantage. And, Francis, remember that nothing can be achieved in this world if you go about it in a half hearted manner. You must give your task, whatever it is, the best that's in you."

I knew he was right, and his words acted like a whip.

Three days later I left the town, went down to Purcell where I didn't know a soul and persuaded the Purcell Record to let me do some outside stuff for them—"Purcell Seen Through a Stranger's Eyes," and that sort of thing. After a while things began to move my way, and I was taken on the regular staff. Six months later Bentley left the "Sphere," for the "Chronicle," and shortly afterwards I got an offer to go back on my old paper. By that time I had learnt my lesson pretty thoroughly, I can assure you. There was no more loafing about for me, and there hasn't been since.

"And Willoughby Grant," persisted the girl, who was a true daughter of Eve, "what about him?"

"Willoughby Grant, you may be sure, will be adequately rewarded for his share in the matter," said the society editor.

And smiling vaguely and enigmatically she reached for her hat.

CLARE BATTLE.

"UNKNOWN BRITISH COLUMBIA"

A lecture was delivered to the members of the Manchester Geographical Society by Miss Agnes D. Cameron, on "Unknown British Columbia." The lecture was illustrated by beautiful slides, the majority of which were taken from the lecturer's own photographic negatives.

Miss Cameron said she had been sent to England by the Government of the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of giving a series of "talks" before representative bodies, with the hope that the Motherland and her nearest, and she thought best, self-governing dominion, might become better acquainted. When British Columbia became fully occupied there would remain no more pioneering work to be done in the British Empire. She was often asked whether Canada was loyal to England, and she had replied, Canada is not loyal to England, but loyal to the great Empire of which it is a part. England should take care not to be disloyal to the Empire. She thought the time had come when Britishers should cease to be parochial, and begin to realize the great heritage of Imperial citizenship. Much had been heard of the Americanization of Canada, but she had never heard people once seriously discuss amalgamation between Canada and the United States. It was not even a possible hypothesis. The whole idea originated on the eastern side of the Atlantic, for people in England were too prone to view the United States through a magnifying glass, and at Canada through the wrong end of the telescope. British Columbia, in particular, was a region of vast possibilities, and such were its resources, that it would one day become the home of a great white race.—Manchester Courier.

CAPPED

An Irishman got some clothes—"on tick" from a Jew, who had recently started an old clothes shop in Dublin, but could not be made to pay for them. As a last resource the Jew, to soften his (Pat's) heart, quoted the following to him—"Pat's were naked and I clothed you." "And you were a stranger and I took you in," replied Pat coolly.

CHIEF RABBI ADLER

We regret to record that the Chief Rabbi died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, Craven Hill, W. It was not until three weeks ago that his condition occasioned serious alarm. Death is stated to have been due to heart failure, following upon internal inflammation. A message was received from the King on Monday inquiring as to Dr. Adler's condition.

The Very Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, chief rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire, was born in Hanover in 1839. His father, who was chief Rabbi of Hanover, came of a long line of Jewish ecclesiastics. His mother, Henrietta Worms, was a sister of Baron Solomon Benedict de Worms and a daughter of Jeanette von Rothschild, with whom the fortunes of the Rothschild family began. Dr. Adler was thus a cousin of Baron de Worms and the late Lord Fitzbriar, and also of Lord Rothschild.

In 1845 the Chief Rabbi of Hanover was appointed to a similar office in this country. In due course young Adler proceeded to University College School and University College, where he had a brilliant career. He did not, however, complete his university course, his father thinking it better for him to continue his theological studies abroad. He accordingly proceeded to Prague, where he had the rabbinical diploma conferred upon him and also obtained the Ph. D. of Leipzig. Before this date he had preached his first sermon, the occasion being the consecration of the Swansea Synagogue in 1859. On his return, to England from Leipzig, he was appointed temporary principal of the Jews' College.

On the opening of the Bayswater Synagogue in 1864 Dr. Adler, then in his 25th year, was appointed its minister and preacher. His ministry was remarkably successful, and large congregations attended there. In 1879 the failing health of the then Rabbi compelled the appointment of a delegate, and the office was conferred upon his son, and on the death of his father in 1889, Dr. Hermann Adler was unanimously chosen to succeed him. His province was even more extensive than the British Empire, for many Jews settled beyond its confines acknowledged him as their spiritual head, and appeals to his ruling came from

all over the world. There was no happier speaker in Anglo-Jewry than Dr. Adler, and he was as welcome on non-Jewish as on Jewish platforms. Moreover, for many years after his election to the chief rabbiship, Dr. Adler was in reality, if not by title, minister to the Great Synagogue, the cathedral synagogue of his community. Twice in times of crisis for world-Jewry he represented his community at Berlin and Paris respectively. He was elected an honorary member of the Athenaeum club, and was a vice-president or councillor of many charitable institutions, including King Edward's Hospital Fund Committee and the Hospital Sunday Fund Council. He was also an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford and honorary L.L.D. of St. Andrews. The Oxford honor was conferred upon him on the occasion of his 70th birthday two years ago, when he also received the C.V.O. at the hands of the late King. Within the Jewish community Dr. Adler's sphere of activity included almost every institution of any importance. One of the earliest works in which he was engaged was "The Jewish Reply to Dr. Colenso's Criticism on the Pentateuch," of which he was joint author in 1865. Another famous controversy in which he took part was that with Prof. Goldwin Smith, the subject being "Can Jews be Patriots?"

Dr. Adler leaves surviving two children. His only son, Alfred, minister of one of the Metropolitan synagogues, died a few months ago at the early age of 34. This loss was followed shortly by that of the Chief Rabbi's elder brother, Marcus, his companion through life. His elder daughter, Nettie, is a member of the London County Council, especially interested in its educational work, and his second daughter, Ruth, is the wife of Dr. Alfred Eichholtz, one of His Majesty's inspectors of schools. Dr. Adler also leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

TANGIER

In several quarters abroad the suggestion has been put forward that, should the present international difficulty regarding Morocco lead to a partition of that country in any form, Great Britain would expect Tangier as its share of the booty, and would take steps to secure possession of the place. It is not proposed to consider the likelihood of such an event, nor to discuss at length the advantages and disadvantages of such an arrangement. But, the matter having been mooted, it is interesting to recall the early connection of this country with that ancient sea-born city, and to estimate the consequences that resulted from that connection. For our brief occupation of the Moorish stronghold two and a half centuries ago was of far greater historical significance to the British Empire than is generally realized.

At that time when Tangier was included in the marriage portion of Charles II.'s Portuguese bride, England possessed no maritime base beyond the seas on the eastern side of the Atlantic. British warships had been making their presence felt in the Mediterranean and on the Spanish coasts since Tudor days; but they had always been obliged to depend upon the havens of some friendly State—upon the Tagus, or Leghorn, or some Sardinian anchorage—for a resting place and for refreshment. Tangier, pending the completion of the Mole, of which the ruins remain today as a monument to one of the greatest blunders in our history, offered by no means an ideal harbor even to the small seagoing vessels of the seventeenth century.

But during those eighteen years when the original garrison (still represented in our Army by the Royal Dragoons and the "Queen's") was steadfastly maintaining itself against persistent Moorish attacks, and during the final period when our troops (reinforced by some Guards and by the regiment now known as the Royal Scots) withstood a most determined siege, admirals and sea captains who had at times been hard put to it in the narrow seas to hold their own against the Dutch, were always, when they sailed south, such of a base at the portals of the Mediterranean.

The value of that base was gradually beginning to be realized by King Charles' sailors, and the potentialities of a footing on the North African coast were still undreamt of when the Merry Monarch and his advisers, in a fit of parsimony, decided to abandon the place. The garrison was withdrawn; the unfinished Mole, was partially demolished, and the successors of Blake and Rupert and the "generals at sea" were left without a sure refuge between the Lizard and the Levant.

But the memory of the glistening Oriental city facing the shores of Andalusia remained. No sooner did King William enter upon the long struggle with Louis XIV., which was to last practically without intermission for two decades, than his sailors found that they were expected to winter in the Mediterranean. Then they recalled the days when, ten years earlier, they had always at all seasons been a secure haven at their disposal in Tangier Bay. For a while they were, by foreign favor, permitted to make use of Lisbon and of Barcelona. Then the War of the Spanish Succession supervened, and the cry became insistent for a base in these waters. An attempt to capture Cadiz was foiled; but two years later the happy thought of a coup de main on Gibraltar occurred to Rooke and the Prince of Hesse, and the project was successfully put in execution. Finally, largely at the instigation of the greatest of all British Imperial statesmen, Marlborough, the splendid harbor of Minorca was secured, and from that time forward, except for a few short intervals of eclipse, this country has been the arbiter of the Mediterranean. But the temporary possession of Tangier had been the turning point. It ranks as one of the greatest events contributing to the development of British world power.—Standard.

Casgrain's Impressions

Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain was one of the senatorial section of the Canadian parliamentary contingent to the coronation. During an interview with the Montreal Gazette, the Senator expressed the view that any one who speaks of Great Britain being a decaying nation knows nothing of the present conditions of things in the United Kingdom. He says that the virility of her sons, the ability of her statesmen on both sides of the political fence with the prominence of her finance and industries, England easily leads the world.

The party visited manufacturing cities of the three kingdoms, and as the Canadian parliamentarians, while in Belfast, saw 2,500 men coming out of the S.S. Olympic, then aloft at Harland and Wolfe shipyards, and as they went through the immense industries of England and Scotland, Senator Casgrain, who has visited most of the manufacturing towns of the United States, was bound to admit that England is still away ahead of the world in trade and finance. In a word, the Senator returns prouder than ever to be a Britisher. He also told of the great head of Harland and Wolfe's firm as being born in Quebec, and a French Canadian, as Lord Perrie, as he is known, first saw the light in the ancient capital, his mother being Irish, and his father, a French-Canadian, probably Perrier. After her husband's death the mother took her son back to Ireland, who served his time with the great shipbuilding firm he now leads. Few people speaking of Lord Perrie realize that he is a Canadian.

As the parliamentary party was generally away up in the firing line, so to speak, during the coronation festivities, Senator Casgrain was asked about the story that Lord Kitchener had given the Canadian soldiers a back seat and that the militia from Canada generally were badly treated by the Imperial authorities.

"Not a particle of truth in the story," the Senator quickly replied. "On the contrary, the Canadians were the lions of the hour," and he was proud of the officers as well as the men. They looked, in fact, quite as well as the regulars, both at the military and social functions and garden parties, and seeing the devotion of the people generally to the King, the Senator was asked what he thought about the duration of the British monarchy. "You ask me if it is good for another fifty years? Yes; and you may say a hundred years, and that is long enough for our purposes; but, as a matter of fact, if the future members of the royal family are as much beloved as King George and his Queen, the present line will

go on forever, for the veneration which the British people manifest for the present rulers is great, and they are worthy of it."

Senator Casgrain has no hesitation in saying that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be deservedly popular with the people of Canada. They are democratic, and the Duke is a speaker of merit and familiar with Canada.

"What impressed Canadians," added Senator Casgrain, "was the fact that Canada appeared to be the forefront of everything not only in Great Britain, but also in France, for when he was in Paris one of the sights of the French capital is an immense map of North America suspended near the Ritz hotel, and one unacquainted with the exact conditions would imagine that the Dominion occupied the lion's portion, the United States of America and Mexico being 'not in it,' as they say in parlance. Thus this country becomes known to the people of those two great nations, both of whom being interested in us to a supreme degree, have Canada constantly on their lips."

The visit to Wales and Scotland was interesting, the national characteristics being of especial interest to the French Canadians. They would have no interference in Wales from London as to the way their receptions were to be carried on. They consider the Prince of Wales as their own prince. It was the same way in Scotland, where the emigration to Canada has brought the people of the Dominion near to the heart of Auld Scotia, hence the cordial manner in which they received the parliamentary party.

The Canadians in the Imperial parliament are, Senator Casgrain says, looming up in popular estimation, Macmaster, Greenwood, Martin, and last, but not by any means the least, Sir W. M. Aitken, taking very advanced positions in their spheres of action. Sir W. M. Aitken's recent speech, he declared, in the House of Commons on matters pertaining to the British West Indies, indicated that he knew more of that particular situation than most men in the Imperial parliament.

Senator Casgrain and his daughter were introduced to General Botha by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and were, of course, interested in the statement made the other day by the Prime Minister of South Africa to the effect that when Great Britain was at war the whole Empire was at war, and Senator Casgrain thinks the words of wisdom coming as they do from a man who only a few years ago was fighting against the British in South Africa, should be a good lesson to some of his ardent admirers in Canadian politics.

SACRIFICE FOR FAITH

The Madigas are outcasts of India. The only part which they have been permitted to take in heathen ceremonies has been to beat the drums in processions and before temples and places of worship. They have never been allowed to enter the temple courts, and Hindu priests consider themselves as polluted by entering the hamlets of Madigas or by being near enough to talk to them. They are useful, however, as drummers, and when the leaders of any religious ceremony need their assistance they send to the Madiga hamlet and order as many drummers as they desire. If the Madigas fail to come, the farmers who employ them see to it that they are properly punished by having their work given to others, their food supply cut off and immediate payments of debts demanded.

At Vidyalapad, India, recently the two hundred Christian Madigas refused to beat drums for heathen ceremonies. To their newly-awakened consciences, such heathen service seemed sacrilege. The wheels of discipline began to move. Already they were suffering from famine, but the vindictive Hindus made their misery acute. Not only were these people cut off from means of livelihood, but they had no credit, and every influence was brought to bear to keep others from giving them work. No merchant was allowed to sell them grain even on payment, and they were forbidden to walk in the main streets.

At length through the generosity of an official they received work under government employ, first in deepening the hamlet's water reservoir and then in repairing the turnpike road. Their brave stand for their faith touched the hearts of other Christian churches, and one church after another began to send them assistance. Finally the supply of funds was exhausted, but the long drought of eight months came to an end. The fields grew into green life, making so heavy a demand for labor that the Hindu persecutors had to yield and employ the Christians.—Boston Transcript.

THEY BOTH LAUGHED

The Smithers had been having an argument. Dinner came and stopped it. After all, peace was a good thing, and well worth having, and, so thought the husband, it would not hurt him to eat a little more humble pie. He determined to try woman's prize topic dress and remarked in a conversational way:

"I see dresses are to be worn longer than usual this season."

His wife misinterpreted his motive. "Well," she observed, bitterly, "if they are to be worn longer than I am compelled to wear mine, they will have to be made of sheet iron, that's all."

Whereat, instead of hostilities breaking out anew, both laughed, and peace was restored.

WONDERFUL RECORD OF SPEED

The greatest speed ever attained by a human being, or probably by any material moving thing on earth except a projectile or a falling object, is credited to Verdines, the French aviator, in his recent flight of nearly 80 miles at a velocity of 155 miles an hour, or over 2½ miles a minute. Of course this was not all due to the motor of the aeroplane; fully half of it was the speed of the storm wind which was driving him along. But even so, says the Engineering Record (New York, June 24), we have here not only a new record, but almost a new conception of speed.

"As a mere matter of mechanics the possibility of such speeds is inspiring. At the rate at which aeroplane speeds have increased for the last year or two, it is going to be but a brief time before 100 miles an hour is passed and not much more before all records of things that travel on earth are passed. It may be long, however, before this prodigious flight of Verdines is beaten. At the present time there seems to be no difficulty in constructing a system of planes that will fly, and fly well, with sufficient power behind it."—Literary Digest.

POOR MR. LOCKE

There were few persons who knew the Locke family even in a casual way who had not discovered that Mrs. Locke was in the habit of nagging her husband and children. She loved them dearly, but at times nobody would have surmised it.

"What did Mr. Locke say when he found himself safe after those hours of danger?" someone asked a friend who had been in company with Mr. Locke on an ocean steamer which met with an accident in mid-Atlantic. "He never says the ordinary thing."

"No," said the friend, with a dry smile, "he didn't that time. I said to him, 'James, we ought to make something more of our lives from having them spared to us in this way,' for I felt pretty solemn, I can tell you. I've no doubt James did, too, but what he said was, 'William, a good share of the rest of my life will be spent in explaining to Theodore how I happened to choose that steamer when there were dozens of others that reached home without any accident.'"

A certain man has the reputation of never being able to say a plain "Yes" or "No" in reply to a plain question. One day two ladies of his acquaintance were discussing the peculiarity, when one of them said she felt sure that she had met an individual say "No" to the next met the gentleman. "Let me see, Mr. Robinson," she said, "er, are you not?" "As madam," he answered, "it is possible for a man to be married."

MILLIONS FROM FAKE SCHEMES

Twenty-five years ago one of the students at Trinity College was Edward G. Lewis, son of a New England clergyman, says a St. Louis despatch. He showed aptitude for the study of chemistry and of human nature, and he paid his way through college partly by the sale of tablets which he prepared and warranted to cure the tobacco habit. They appealed to women because they could be put into the coffee of husbands, sons and brothers without exciting suspicion. The same Edward G. Lewis is now under indictment here on charges of using the mails to defraud, and enterprises which drew subscriptions said to amount to nearly \$10,000,000 chiefly from women, are in the hands of a receiver.

The records of the civil and criminal proceedings against Lewis show that in the 25 years since he left college he has invented many schemes and won the confidence of many persons who were willing to risk their savings in the shape of being made rich quickly. Senator Burton, of Ohio, in defending the action of the post office department toward Lewis' enterprises said recently on the floor of the senate:

"They are as numerous as the list that Bagehot gives of the absurd enterprises in which people were urged to invest about the year 1700, when the wheel of perpetual motion and a lot of other ridiculous things furnished the bases for the formation of stock companies."

While Lewis did not begin the most picturesque period of his career as a promoter until about 1895, he was not idle during the years immediately following his departure from college. He had made money with his tobacco cure and he sought to build up a fortune with a sarsaparilla blood medicine, but this failed and he lost all he had made with the other cure. He was successively sales agent for a diamond broker and a demonstrator for Waterbury watches, and finally he drifted to Nashville, Tenn., where his inventive brain originated "Anti-Skeet" and "Bug Chalk."

It was here that Lewis awoke one morning in 1895 to find his total assets were \$1.10. Then he had an idea. He went to a wholesale house and bought a gross of ordinary crayons for 35 cents, and a bottle of oil of wintergreen for 25 cents. He poured the wintergreen over the chalk and after capturing a live roach he went to the drug department of the store and announced a demonstration of his "wonderful bug chalk."

He made a chalk mark on the table and set the roach free. When the bug started to walk across the chalk mark and smelled the wintergreen it backed off and went the other way. He sold the mixture of crayon and wintergreen in the store for \$7.50 and then made a house to house canvass with the chalk. He soon had a small bank roll.

Lewis then originated "Anti-Skeet" and "Anti-Fry." These preparations were tablets, which when burned made a cloud of smoke supposed to be deadly to mosquitoes and flies. His first corporation was formed to take over these preparations, but the sheriff finally seized the assets, including a carload of "Anti-Skeet," and one of Lewis' partners committed suicide. The sheriff was induced to release the carload of mosquito tablets, and Lewis moved on to St. Louis and began his career in this city.

There followed in rapid succession "Dr. Hott's Cold Crackers," warranted to "crack a cold in half an hour," "Walk Easy Foot Powder," which made money for Lewis the first summer but went out of business in the winter; "Anti-Cavity," a toothache medicine; "The Progressive Watch Company," an endless chain scheme by which one could get a watch by paying a dollar down and inducing a number of other persons to do the same; a mail order publishing concern through which Lewis first entered the publishing business with a small magazine to exploit cheap jewelry, an installment company to sell watches and jewelry for one-third down and the rest monthly, the cost of the article being really covered by the cash payment; an addressing machine company which sold stock but no machines; a coin controller which sold devices for use on telephones which proved to be an infringement on a patent; a collection agency to assist mail order houses to collect accounts, mainly from children who answered advertisements in weekly papers and magazines, and a guessing contest on the attendance at the St. Louis exposition.

Then Lewis turned his back on the smaller creations of his mind and went in for greater things. He organized the Development and Investment company, a holding company for later schemes, the stock of which was guaranteed to pay 1 per cent. dividends a month, and in 1901 he bought the Woman's Farm Journal and the Woman's National Weekly with the purpose of drawing subscriptions to his stock selling scheme from women readers. He paid for both publications chiefly with stock in his investment company.

His first big enterprise came in 1904 with the organization of the People's United States Bank, which was to transact all of its business through the mails. Its office was at University City, a suburb of St. Louis, where Lewis had established the University Heights Realty and Development company and the Lewis Publishing company. The bank was chartered under the laws of Missouri in November, 1904, with \$1,000,000 capital stock, half paid up. Lewis subscribed to 9,915 out of 10,000 shares and said he bought the stock with his own money. The following March the capital was increased to \$2,500,000, with \$2,000,000 paid up. It developed later that this \$2,000,000 had been

entirely subscribed by 60,000 persons throughout the country, mostly women, who were reached through the Woman's Magazine and Farm Journal.

Complaint was made to the post office department that Lewis was using the mails to defraud in connection with the bank, and in July, 1905, a fraud order was issued against the bank. The department was moved to act because of Lewis' statements concerning the bank in his periodicals, one of which said:

"Never before have the people of moderate means been permitted to get in on the ground floor of a great bank. I am not only putting nearly a million dollars into it myself, but am so doing as to add my share of its earnings to the reserve of the bank, thereby doubling the value of your stock from year to year. I would advise my own mother to put the last penny she had in the world into it. I tell you frankly your profits will burn your hands. I will sacrifice the flesh on my body before the purpose of this great bank shall be moved one inch from the path laid out, and I ask you in turn for that confidence and love, as it is the sweetest wine that can ever pass a man's lips. I hope to see the day when an election to the board of this bank will be harder to gain and more sought after than an election to congress."

The evidence upon which the postmaster general issued the fraud order showed that Lewis had not put in a cent of his own money but that he had received and held as payment for stock \$2,200,000 and had accounted to the bank for only \$2,000,000. He had represented that there were seven directors, independent, strong, capable men, "standing between the intrigue and influence of the cold blooded banking business and the people's money," but in-

vestigation showed that there were only five, and they consisted of Lewis, the editor of his magazine and three employees of the publishing company.

Out of the paid up capital of \$1,000,000 Lewis lent himself \$900,000. The State of Missouri finally acted and a receiver was appointed in August, 1905. At that time the bank had about \$1,000,000 left, and Lewis represented to the stockholders that he was the victim of a persecution by the money powers and notified all the stockholders that no one should lose a dollar and that he would assume all the loss.

He induced them to send him their stock and he gave them in return his trusted notes, which were secured by a trust deed on his income above his living expenses. He then increased the stock in his publishing company to \$3,500,000 and traded it for bank stock, with the result that he got back \$1,700,000 of bank stock. When the receiver finally paid 85 per cent on the bank stock Lewis presented what he had and got \$500,000 in cash and had \$900,000 of his notes paid.

In 1900 Lewis started a daily paper called the Woman's National Daily, which was used to promote various new schemes, one of which was the United States Fiber Stopper company. It was to manufacture stoppers of paper or fibre, and he represented that the English rights had been sold for \$500,000. This proved to be untrue and the stock has never been worth anything.

In 1908 Lewis announced through the Woman's Daily, a so-called "readers' pool." Every person who sent in \$5 in subscriptions to the paper would have a certificate of membership in the pool. Of each \$5 remittance \$2 was to be set aside and when the fund grew large

enough land was to be purchased for the members of the fund.

Finally Lewis announced that he intended to close the pool on a certain date, and urged that enough be sent for a fifty-acre lot, to cost \$75,000. When the time was up Lewis said he had more than enough to buy 50 acres. Since that time the members of the pool have been unable to get an accounting to find out how much land was bought or what was paid for it.

Following the "readers' pool" came the most pretentious scheme of all. He organized the American Woman's League as an auxiliary of his publishing company. In his first literature he proposed it as a scheme for paying his debts.

Membership was to be secured by sending \$52 worth of subscriptions to his paper. One-half the money remitted was to go for subscriptions and the other half into a fund for the benefit of the league membership, which was to be limited to 1,000,000 persons and would give an endowment of \$20,000,000. The league was to own the publishing company, the real estate and a bank, and have an income estimated roughly at \$3,800,000 a year. The endowment of \$20,000,000 would remain undisturbed.

This income would build and support club-houses in all parts of the country; establish a free university with instruction from the lowest grades to the highest and in all professions; found an old ladies' home, library, orphanage and loan and relief fund, and give other benefits.

As a bait to attract women Lewis launched the Founders' Chapter, to be composed of the first 100,000 members who sent in \$52 each. Men could get in for \$20. He promised \$1,000,

000 of publishing company stock, and said the endowment would pay \$1,000,000 the first year and several times that thereafter.

Last year the league was announced to have 26,000 life members at \$52 each, which should have made a fund of \$1,352,000. Last fall, after persistent demands for an accounting, Lewis said he had received only \$893,576, and had paid out \$1,117,782. Nothing came of the great educational university except correspondence lessons from three existing concerns with which Lewis had contracted, and the league is now said to have nothing but an indebtedness of about \$2,000,000.

Last summer when Lewis had defaulted on the notes of his enterprises, including his trustees notes, and money had quit coming into the league, he had a "hurrah for Lewis" meeting in this city. He insisted that every one of his schemes had proved a fortune maker and boasted of \$800,000,000 of assets with liabilities of only one-third of the amount. He said that if a building fund of \$2,500,000 could be raised all his enterprises could be financed. He proposed to issue debentures against this fund, and in spite of past experiences the women gave up \$1,500,000 more for debentures.

From these schemes the post office authorities estimate that Lewis has taken in \$10,000,000. He is still optimistic, and hopes to have his trial set down for the week of October 23, when the American Women's League is to have its convention here.

"I believe my trial will draw 25,000 more women to the convention," he says.

DIDN'T WANT A BREAKWATER

In the Yakima Valley, Washington, where the big apples are grown, and bearing orchards sell at one thousand dollars an acre, rain is scarce. Irrigation is practised everywhere. But now and then during the growing season a light rain will fall for a few minutes. These rains are highly prized, for irrigating water is measured closely, and served to each user in proportion to his acreage.

Last summer a fruit grower who owns 40 acres of orchard was rejoicing in one of the precipitations of moisture, when one of his hired men entered the house.

"Why don't you stay in out of the rain?" inquired the fruit grower.

"Oh, that's all right," replied the man. "A little dew like that doesn't bother me a bit; I can work along just the same."

"That isn't the point!" exclaimed the rancher. "Next time it rains, you come into the house. I want that water on the land!"

HAD RISKED ENOUGH

Billy Wilson had saved the life of Mary Thomson. She had been overturned in a stream in a very swift current, and the young man's prompt action was worthy and heroic. The news spread—and so did the gossip. No one praised Billy's act louder than Mrs. Watson, the oldest woman in the village. She was the source of rumor that Billy and Mary were to marry.

"Billy saved Mary's life," the old lady said, "and now they ought to marry and be happy ever afterwards, just as they do it in the story-books."

But Billy demurred. The arrangement did not suit him.

"Why don't you marry Mary, Billy?" said the old lady. "She is yours for the asking, and we ought to have a wedding."

"She's a nice girl, all right," replied Billy, "but I don't think we oughter marry. Seems to me," he went on, "I have done enough for Mary."

A RARE BOOK

Preacher—Where are you going, Uncle Eben? You're all fussed up.

Uncle Eben—Going down to New York. Coming back with something that will surprise you, too.

Preacher—What's that?

Uncle Eben—Got a letter from a feller down there offering me a chance to buy an autograph copy of the Bible for \$25.—Puck.

An Irishman aboard a man-of-war was ordered to hand in a tow line. After pulling in forty or fifty fathoms he muttered: "Surely, it's as long as today and tomorrow! What, more of it, yet? Och, murder! the say's mighty deep, to be sure!" After continuing in a similar strain, he suddenly stopped short, and, addressing the officer, exclaimed, "Bad manners to me, sir, if I don't think somebody's cut off the other end of it. It's missing!"

"How many pints does a gallon contain?" asked a teacher in a county council school. "I forget," replied the boy specially addressed. "Try to think," suggested the teacher. "Surely you know? Now your father," she added, taking what seemed an appropriate example, "is a milkman. He sometimes sells a gallon of milk, doesn't he? Perhaps you can tell us how many pints of milk he puts in that gallon can?" "It's all milk!" was the lad's indignant response.

Wife—John, you had been drinking too much last evening.

Husband—Nonsense! But what makes you think so?

Wife—You were so good-natured, you know. The children said they never saw you so pleasant.

The Commission of Conservation

One of the most valuable publications of the year is the volume just issued on "Lands, Fisheries, Game and Minerals," by the Dominion Commission of Conservation. The book, representing as it does a great deal of exacting research work, makes available to the average man a mass of instructive and entertaining information otherwise unobtainable by him. As a reference work for the journalist, the student of public questions and the well-informed man on the street, it will be found of no small value. It is a large volume of some 525 pages, substantially bound in cloth and fully illustrated throughout with maps, diagrams and two-color photo-engravings.

The section devoted to lands describes the agricultural survey of one hundred representative farms in each province, made by the Commission of Conservation in order to ascertain just what the condition of agriculture is in Canada. Some of the subjects on which information was obtained are rotation of crops, use of manures, prevalence of weeds and insect pests, water and fuel supply, and the use of selected seed. One of the striking facts revealed is that not more than nine per cent of the farmers of Canada follow any intelligent and effective rotation of crops. By the adoption of more scientific methods which could readily be put into effect, it is estimated that the field crops of the country could be doubled in twenty years. The report is replete with agricultural information, valuable because it is not hearsay, but a statement of actual facts scientifically obtained by men in the field. An article on Agricultural Production in Canada indicates just what each province has produced of field crops, fruit and live stock since 1891, and also gives crop areas and comparative crop yields.

The section on fisheries and game is a valu-

able compendium of facts and conclusions by various experts. On account of the frequent disputes over jurisdiction in the case of fisheries between the Provinces and the Dominion, an analysis is given of the clauses of the British North America Act relating to fisheries, showing what powers each authority has. Following this is a digest of the federal and provincial fisheries laws and regulations.

Mr. James White, Secretary of the Commission, has an important article on the North Atlantic fisheries dispute in which he traces the historical development of the case leading up to the late Hague arbitration, gives the terms of settlement and recounts the advantages accruing therefrom to Canadian fishing interests.

The Canadian oyster industry is dealt with by M. J. Patton, Assistant Secretary of the Commission. The statement is made that Canada pays out annually over \$350,000 for oysters imported from the United States, when the natural conditions in this country are excellent for producing all that is required for home consumption. The Canadian output has decreased from 64,646 bbls. in 1882 to 38,535 bbls. in 1909, in spite of the fact that prices have risen 240 per cent in the past 20 years. This degeneration of the industry is due very largely to the long-standing dispute over jurisdiction between the Provincial and Dominion authorities, which has left the oyster fisherman in such a state of uncertainty as to his holdings that he will not undertake the artificial cultivation of oysters. The article relates the experiments of other oyster-producing countries and shows that the only means of rehabilitating the industry is by definitely settling the jurisdictional dispute so that oyster culture may be confidently engaged in by private individuals.

Mr. C. W. Gauthier, a practical fisherman, in an article on "Whitefish in the Great

Lakes," strongly advocates the establishment of more hatcheries for the artificial propagation of that species of fish. Maps are reproduced showing the area frequented by whitefish in each of the Great Lakes. Following these, is a statistical article on fish culture in Canada, which points out that last year only fifty-six per cent of the appropriation voted for this purpose by the Dominion Parliament was expended. In other articles the fisheries of Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia are described and measures necessary for their conservation suggested.

In the section on game there is a full description of the game and game fisheries in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. This portion of the report will be found of especial value to the sportsman in search of good hunting and fishing territory. At the end of the section a statistical article gives the amount of revenue derived from the fishery and game resources of each province.

The minerals section of the report opens with a summary of the Provincial and Dominion laws and regulations respecting mining. An exhaustive article on the conservation of mineral resources, by W. J. Dick, Mining Engineer for the Commission, takes up each mineral of economic importance in Canada, showing the extent of the deposits, the consumption, and the methods of mining; and recommends measures for conservation. Mining accidents in Canada and in foreign countries are fully dealt with in another article and suggestions are advanced pointing out how the heavy death rate in Canada from this cause may be reduced.

The volume is perhaps the most thorough and complete record of investigation and research that has ever been issued by any government in Canada.

CHLOROFORM IN SURGERY

The final report of the Chloroform Committee of the British Medical Association, which has been at work for nearly ten years, has been issued. The chief objects of the committee have been to obtain data as to what are "sufficient" and what are "excessive" quantities of absorbed chloroform in the human body under given conditions, and thus obviate the risk of overdosing in surgical operations. The conclusions at which the committee has arrived with regard to dosage of chloroform may be summed up as:

1. That a 1 per cent. vapor is generally insufficient to induce surgical anaesthesia in an adult, at all events within the limits of time ordinarily available.

2. That a 2 per cent vapor of chloroform in air is sufficient to induce full surgical anaesthesia.

3. That in pathological conditions such as depraved blood states, some diatheses, and grave pathological states, the safety dose or percentage is below 2 per cent, and must be determined in each case.

4. That the dosage for the maintenance of anaesthesia is of as much importance as that of the induction period, and the neglect of recognizing this has caused many deaths, and constantly delays convalescence.

5. That no definite limit of safety can be fixed for this dose, but that it is in most cases 1 per cent at first, and must be lowered as time goes on.

Although several methods for providing accurate doses are described, the one found most useful by experimenters seems to be that devised by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, which secures an absolute control over the relative pro-

portions of chloroform and air. By using this instrument it is believed that the dangers of anaesthesia are reduced to a minimum, if not wiped out altogether. Indeed, the sentence which makes special allusion to this form of inhaler in the appended quotation from the report would suggest that all danger has gone when capable hands take charge of the instrument. Here is the new gospel of safety as announced in the summary of the report:

"The members of the committee have now had large experience, and have found that in induction of anaesthesia there is no danger of chloroform death when percentages gradually rising to two are employed. Sufficient proof of this statement is advanced not only by previous observers, but by the fact that no death is known to the members of the committee to have occurred during the induction of anaesthesia by means of the Harcourt inhaler; whereas it is a matter of common knowledge that the induction period is fraught with grave danger, and many deaths have occurred during it when non-dosimetric methods have been employed. It was found that the fall of blood pressure—the usual active source of danger, since it determines loss of the necessary blood supply to the nervous system and heart—does not go beyond a safe degree of declension provided 2 per cent is not exceeded nor continued after the required degree of narcosis has been attained, but rapidly reaches a dangerous limit with the use of higher percentages."—London Standard.

Mrs. Dashaway—Yes, while we were in Egypt we visited the Pyramids. They were literally covered with hieroglyphics.

Mrs. Newrich—Ugh! Wasn't you afraid some of 'em would git on you?

MAKING CHAIN ROCKETS

Most difficult of all rockets to make is the hanging chain. The expert at the head of the department does all the work on these himself, apart from making the projecting case. Into the relatively small case that is called the head of the rocket, must be carefully placed a paper parachute and perhaps 200 feet of twine, in such a manner that neither will be set on fire. Attached to this cord at intervals are, cases called "lances," loaded with fireworks that burn like a ball of fire.

The exploding charge drives the cone-shaped cap from the rocket; then the parachute, supporting the hanging chain, is released. It opens as soon as downward pressure is exerted after the fireworks part is forced from the case.

At the moment when the exploding charge acts, a fuse to the first lance is ignited. First it frees the lance from a pasteboard disk, and the core unwinds before the lance itself is ignited. Then the second one is ignited, and winds, and drops down in the same way. Finally all are burning. Of course, neither the parachute nor the cord can be seen, so the effect is that of a chain of brilliant balls of fire suspended in midair. It requires particular skill to wind the cord so that it will not become tangled nor set on fire, and to arrange the fuses so that the lances will be released and their contents fired in regular order. "It costs about \$20 to manufacture a rocket with a chain 100 feet long. This form of display is not especially popular except among firework men themselves, because many other effects are at once much more brilliant and cheaper. But the experts hold the chain rockets in the highest esteem.—Everybody's.

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AN UNFORTUNATE ERROR IN AN OLD SURVEY RESULTED IN THE HOLDING UP OF OUR NEW BUILDING FOR TWO MONTHS—and in the meantime goods, intended for our New and Enlarged Store, have been accumulating, until we were at our wits' ends to know where to store them. We have now made up our minds to offer them to the Public at sacrifice prices, for we must clear out the whole of the stock at our store at once. The builders are tearing things to pieces so as to rebuild the walls and notify us they will not be responsible if our goods are damaged by rain. So now is your supreme opportunity to buy House Furnishings at extraordinarily low prices, and at the same time help us to get our new store rushed to completion. We are growing—we need the room. This is the result of "Our Square Deal" method of business.



Sample Bargains

EXTENSION TABLE
Beautiful quarter cut oak Extension Table, Mission design, early English finish, 8 ft. extension.
Regular Price, \$44.
Rebuilding Sale Price... **\$30**

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Three-piece Parlor Suite, mahogany finish, frames, spring seats, upholstered backs covered in rich Kent silk tapestry.
Regular Price, \$41.
Rebuilding Sale Price... **\$30**

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NO WAITING FOR SPECIAL DAYS**

LIBRARY TABLE
Rich quarter cut solid golden oak Library Table, top 24 x 30, with shelf and drawer beneath.
Regular Price, \$14.
Rebuilding Sale Price... **\$9**

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Handsome Parlor Rocker, in selected quarter cut golden oak seat and back richly upholstered in crimson crushed silk plush, a splendid Rocker.
Regular Price, \$20.
Rebuilding Sale Price... **\$12**

Look for the Little Red Tag

EARLY ENG. ROCKER
Leather seat and back; finely carved oak frame.
Regular Price, \$22.
Rebuilding Sale Price **\$13.75**

EASY CHAIR
Fine large Easy Chair, richly upholstered in dark green real leather.
Regular Price, \$32.
Rebuilding Sale Price... **\$25**

EASY CHAIR
A Beauty in maroon red leather.
Regular Price, \$48.
Rebuilding Sale Price... **\$35**

See the Savings You Make by Buying Now

Prices in Plain Figures

Sale Starts Monday August 14th

No Goods Charged at Sale Prices

Look for the Little Red Tag

CHINA CABINET
In solid quarter cut golden oak, 4 fine British plate mirrors.
Regular Price, \$52.
Rebuilding Sale Price... **\$41**

HALL RACK
Solid quarter cut golden oak.
Regular Price, \$27.
Rebuilding Sale Price... **\$18**

PARLOR SUITE
Three pieces. A beautiful set, and a great sacrifice.
Regular Price, \$120.
Rebuilding Sale Price... **\$90**

See the Savings You Make by Buying Now

BUFFET

Imperial quarter cut surface oak Buffet: golden finish, top 22 x 48; 3 cutlery drawers, 1 long drawer and 2 cupboards; British bevel plate mirror, with shelf above.
Regular Price, \$30.
Rebuilding Sale Price... **\$22**

No Price Juggling—Original Tags on All Articles

HALL RACK
Large, solid quarter cut golden oak Hall Rack: box seat and umbrella stand; brass hat hooks. British bevel plate mirror, 12x20.
Regular Price, \$22.
Rebuilding Sale Price... **\$15**

Sample Bargains

IRON AND BRASS BEDS

A splendid assortment of Brass and Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows and Children's Cots to choose from. All at greatly reduced prices during this sale. No space here to give detailed prices, but it will pay you well to come and see how low the prices are now.

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YOUR HAT

Will either make or mar your appearance on the street. Consult our Hat Specialist. We carry the most complete Hat stock in Victoria. The new Fall shapes are now ready for your inspection. Every Hat guaranteed.

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You may think it just a little early to buy a Fall Suit, but you cannot afford to wear a hat that is even just a little off color or style, neither can you afford to wear the little things in Furnishings that are so important in a man's apparel, unless they are correct in every particular. We have received a lot of smart new lines in Hats and Furnishings during the past week, that should appeal to you if you wish to have the very newest ideas.

Our stores are headquarters for the celebrated

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Every Hat guaranteed.

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Working up to an ideal and not down to a price, has made

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hats the most economical a man can buy—whatever the price he pays.

English Waterproof Coats

Our new stock of these Coats is now on exhibition. They are the product of the famous old reliable English factories and are fully guaranteed.

A VARIETY OF STYLES—
Prices \$8.75 to \$30.00

Collar Comfort

Perhaps nothing irritates or unfits a man for business like an ill-fitting collar.

"Silver Brand" is America's most popular collar today, because it is a perfect fitting collar and has a button-hole that never gives way. Have you tried them?

Prices 20c Each, or
3 for 50c



When you consider that a man spends one-third of his life in his sleeping garments, you must acknowledge that he should be particular about the kind he wears. Our new stock of sleeping garments is now very complete.

Men's Night Shirts. 75c to \$2.25

Men's Pyjamas, \$2.25 to \$10.00

Men's Shirts in Great Variety

Perhaps the greatest wealth of variety in Shirts that has ever been offered the men of Victoria is that presented in our new Fall stock. The coloring, the style and the fit all appeal to lovers of good shirts. Every size now in stock.

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By Pack Horse Trail Into British Columbia

By Frederick A. Talbot, Special Commissioner of the World's Work in Canada.

(By Frederick A. Talbot, Special Commissioner of the World's Work in Canada.)

The end of steel! The mixed train—and it was mixed in the fullest interpretation of the word, inasmuch as its chain of cars stretching behind for over a quarter of a mile, was crammed with the widest assortment of material it is possible to conceive, from massive steel ribs for bridges to wire for fences, from mules for haulage to bacon for the camps, heavy bulks of timber felled in the dense forests of British Columbia, cars packed with humanity of all nationalities seeking employment on the railway, and the small party of which I was a unit—pulled up with a jerk. We had reached the most westerly outpost of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. True, the parallel strips of metal stretched for about another mile farther on, but there came to an abrupt stop. The turbulent McLeod river stood in the way to dispute advance for a time.

But we had another thousand odd miles to go. So far, we had come by the fastest and most luxurious form of travel, the railway train, and were to complete our journey by the slowest and most uncomfortable method of transport, the pack horse. Our path lay through practically unknown country, where the telegraph had not penetrated, and where even the Indian mail had not yet forced its way.

"Stick to the trail, and follow your maps," were the sole scraps of information extended to us. And neither cases were of much avail when the trail disappeared from sight, and the map was hopelessly wrong. "Shut your eyes, and trust to luck," would have been far better advice, as results ultimately proved when civilization was left some three hundred miles behind.

The end of steel always carries with it a small colony of nomadic spirits who revel in roughing it, and delight in being as it were on the border line between civilization and the land beyond. As the line moves ahead they go with it. You may look on the map for "Wolf Creek," the name of this railroad town, but in vain, for the simple reason that it no longer exists—the end of steel has moved on and the town has gone with it. But at the time of my arrival, owing to the advance of the steel being arrested by the MacLeod river and its tributary Wolf Creek, it had become more surely established than is generally the case. True, a large number of the end-of-steels, as such are termed, were still living in tents, but many had thrown up log shacks for greater warmth and comfort during the winter.

First Glimpse of Rocky Mountains

Yet Wolf Creek has a certain atmosphere of importance. It is the official jumping-off point of the mountain division of the line. From the western bank of the MacLeod river the Rockies are first brought into view. The passenger reclining at his ease in the luxurious Pullman, as he dives through the cutting leading from the bridge to the level stretch beyond, will suddenly be confronted with the snow-capped ice teeth of this famous range; and will run diagonally towards them, keeping them in full view the whole time, for three hours or so, until at last he dashes through the portal and is enveloped in their icy embrace.

On a clear day the sight is impressive and inspiring. The innumerable ice-caps scintillate in the sunlight like diamonds. Nothing obstructs the view from the railway track, since in order to keep the grade it is carried far up on the hill-sides. Below stretches right to the foot of the mountains a rolling sea of pine, reflecting myriad tinges of green with here and there a silvery purple splash, where fire has wrought its devastating effects, and left the barkless standing trunks exposed to the weather, under the influences of which they have become toned with a soft grey, which in the clear virgin atmosphere and cloudless sky, assumes the blend of silver and purple. Winding in and out the prevailing ocean of color is a bright thread, indicating the sinuous course of the MacLeod river.

At Wolf Creek one is 2,700 feet above the Atlantic, and yet owing to the skill of the engineers, only a climb of a thousand feet remains to cross the mountains at the highest point selected for the band of steel—the Yellowhead Pass. That is another 100 miles away by the grade, so that one only rises a matter of 10 ft. per mile in negotiating this distance. It seems remarkable when one recalls this easy gradient, that other railways failed to display sufficient acumen to follow this obvious path for the iron road. It appears to have been specially provided by Nature for the purpose.

It is only right to point out that English engineers, before the first railway was thrown across the Dominion, emphasized the fact that the Yellowhead was the only feasible pass, but from somewhat obscure motives, stated to be American engineering jealousy, they were overruled. The British men reported that the railway would rue the day it did not avail itself of Nature's channel, and that sooner or later more enterprising railways would strike through the range at this point and reap the advantages offered.

An Uphill Task

As already mentioned the country is a succession of hills and valleys rolling from Wolf Creek to the mountains, the valleys carrying the winding MacLeod. The country is for the most part thickly forested, jack-pine predominating. The timber is small, and taken on the whole has no, or very little, com-



mercial value, though here and there are some large patches of big trees which will fall victims to the saw-mill for building purposes as civilization advances hand in hand with the iron road. The district has not been exploited by the farmer to any great extent, for the simple reason that better land, from his point of view at least, is more immediately accessible on the prairie. The experienced farmer, especially if he hails from the States, is not open in clearing, so long as he can secure more open areas, even though he may sacrifice close proximity to means of transportation. He wants to get his plough into the soil the moment he arrives, and commence right away getting something from his land.

And one cannot blame him in his choice. The prospect of a forest, with the trees growing so closely and luxuriantly together as to present an impenetrable tangle is certainly not alluring. Unless one knows just how to set about the business of clearing such land, one had far better leave it alone, or an inevitable cropper will follow, with a return to the city and maybe home, and the wail that Canada is no country for farming. Such men are the failures about whom one hears so much, and whose downfall is always loudly proclaimed as evidence of the fact that Canada is over-rated, whereas it is entirely due to the man's own incompetence.

There is no blinking the fact that land of this class is not for the average English emigrant, who hies to the Dominion to change his luck. The task of clearing is every bit as bad as it looks. But if the British emigrant is a farmer to the manner born, it will not deter him any more than it does the Canadian. Such men set to work the right way. They do not even attempt to clear the first year more than enough land to raise crops sufficient for their own sustenance. When they get that going they add to it bit by bit each year, and it is not so very long before the whole 160 acres, or whatever its area may be, is clear of trees. As one rolls through the prosperous fertile stretches of Ontario in the train, one can scarcely believe that formerly it was every bit as densely wooded as that in the extreme west. Yet such was the case, and the men who undertook to settle there had a far harder task than that confronting the western settler today.

The Science of Clearing

There is one fortunate circumstance about the Canadian forest land. The trees may throw a tremendous amount of branches, but their root hold is very slight. The top growth can be soon overcome by driving a fire through the mass. Then a couple of horses armed with a stump puller will extract the roots in a very short time, for they are of limited extent and spread out along the surface of the ground, so that no very great effort is required to bring about their removal. But although firing seems a simple method of clearing it has to be done in the right manner, and at the correct time of year. The point is to clear the vegetation without burning up the thick deposit of decayed vegetable matter lying on the surface of the ground. If burning is resorted to in the late summer or early autumn when everything is as dry as tinder, this top soil will burn like shavings, and be rendered quite useless. Then when the ground is ploughed and crops are planted, the farmer wonders why his crops are sickly. Any other result could scarcely be expected under such circumstances, for he has destroyed the very matter which feeds the soil, and rendered it almost as sterile as the desert. If, however, the fire be driven through in the spring, the vegetable accumulation being damp is left

practically untouched, and its fertilizing value unimpaired.

The Lonesome Trail

From the trail point of view, the dense forest land which predominates is apt to become monotonous, especially when plodding along with a pack train over a tree and boulder strewn path, switch-backing worse than a saw's edge, and meandering more than a ribbon of lightning, at the rate of 12 miles or so in a ten-hour day. In less than a week, all topics of conversation are exhausted, and one plods along in silence. It is not long before one realizes why it is that the pioneers you meet now and again toiling sedulously on their farms are so silent, and answer in monosyllables. They have lost from their long burial in the wilderness, the powers of conversation, and have cultivated the stolid, laconic character of the Indians who constitute for the most part their sole human companions. Now and then one happens upon a prospector returning to the city, and he will break the silence round the camp fire with a few exhorting experiences gained either in the quest for minerals or the hunt for game.

The forest is as dumb as the tomb save for the sighing of the wind through the trees as if mourning the eternal silence. When the trail lays through a tract of country where even vegetation has been wiped out by fire for mile after mile, as over the "Divide" between the MacLeod and Athabasca rivers, the arduousness of the travel increases the feeling of irksomeness, and well-nigh produces a fit of melancholia. Burnt twisted tree stumps for 25 miles or so, and stretching as far as the eye can see on either side, are not congenial company, especially as there is not a sign of bird or animal life among them.

The forest fire is the curse of the Dominion. Just how many thousand million pounds' worth of timber have vanished in smoke it is impossible to estimate, and the havoc of the fire is only equalled by the scene of desolation it leaves in its train. The trunks are left standing, tall, gaunt, blackened, and scorched, until a wind storm comes along and levels the most unsteady to the ground, where they pile up criss-cross to a height of 15 feet or more, remaining so until they rot and crumble into dust to build up the layer of thick vegetable top soil. Possibly applied science will discover some day a simple and inexpensive means of turning this deadfall to commercial account. The sooner the better, for the Dominion has millions of pounds of wealth simply going to rot.

"If you want to get over the trail quickly, why walk," is a well worn axiom. Under the most propitious circumstances the pack-train will not move along at more than three miles an hour, but when the trail is difficult it drops to less than one. Shanks' pony will easily enable three times that speed to be attained, and now and again you will meet a sturdy fellow who disdains the pack-horse because he can swing along up hill and down dale at a steady three miles an hour. As we dropped down to the Athabasca we met a "hiker." It was six o'clock in the evening and raining as it only can rain in the vicinity of mountains. As he drew up he hailed us in true trail fashion, but did not stop.

"Hi! Where are you going," we shouted. "Wolf Creek."

"This was a matter of 46 miles, and there was a steady 61 miles walk over the Divide before he would see a sign of civilization, or meet a soul."

"Where are you stopping tonight?"

"Oh, I'll keep going for another three

hours, and then I'll camp. I've got my blanket and I'll roll up under a tree."

"How are you off for food?"

"I've got enough bread and bacon for supper and breakfast, and I'll strike a camp for dinner tomorrow."

"Do you want anything?"

"No thanks. Good night."

He was gone; lost to sight round a bend in the trail up the hillside. We learnt the next day that he was a farmer and was tramping 60 miles to fetch something. He couldn't find his horse, so without more ado had hit the "hike." More than one passed in the same way with nothing more than a blanket on his back and a small supply of provisions in his pocket. At night the "hiker" simply rolls his single blanket round him and throws himself down on the ground in front of the fire. If he runs out of food, well, he simply goes without until he meets some one on the road, when he knows he will be assisted, for bon camaraderie is a feature of the trail, and the first inquiry when travelers meet is in regard to each other's provisions.

Holding for a Rise

It is a welcome relief to drop from a burnt timber-scape into a valley of open land, or as it is called a "flat." Here, grass grows luxuriantly and thickly, the soil is rich, extremely fertile, and will raise anything. Vegetables especially thrive, and you are hard put to it to keep the pack-horses on the move at such times, for they cannot resist the temptation to straggle and devour the succulent vines. Such areas are eminently suited to "truck" farming, as market gardening is called. The majority of these open stretches were snapped up years ago by the Indians, to hold for sale at a high price when the time is ripe, or by the pioneer white men.

No markets exist at present for their produce, but inasmuch as towns are springing up in Canada at the rate of one a day, and a goodly proportion are projected along this section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, these men have not much longer to wait. They went in and got the land for nothing or only paid a few cents per acre for it. Even today it is worth double the number of dollars as cents for which it was bought, while directly the line catches up to them, it will be worth just as much as the owners choose to ask. These patches are just what the average Britisher who goes back to the land in Canada should take up, if he wishes to settle in this neighborhood. Yet he must be prepared to pay for it, but where can you buy good arable land in Canada today for less than £2 per acre? Much of this country, however, has been put beyond the purse of the buyer for all time. The Dominion has taken over 5,000 square miles of mountain and forest, and turned it into a natural park. It stretches right up to the inter-provincial boundary line, and its acquisition has satisfactorily settled the disposal of a section of the country which will always appeal to the tourist. The railway bisects this park and enters the mountains through a portal over which Folding Mountain on the one side and Roche a Perdix on the other stand sentinel, following the southern bank of the sinuous Athabasca, which sprawls right across the valley. Directly these two strikingly veined snow-capped tops are passed, the train plunges right into the heart of the mountains. The entrance to the range may not be like the approach to the Swiss Alps, or the attack upon the Andes, but it is striking inasmuch as the foothills are low and one is traversing their flanks for a matter of one hundred miles or so,

so that the main range is kept within full view the whole time.

A Scenic Centre

But the Rockies here are vastly different from the Rockies farther south. Their heights have tapered down, the clumps are rolled farther back, offering a wide pathway between their rugged crests, and in the depressions through the Yellowhead Pass was finally selected, one critic ventured to deplore the scenic attractions.

"Scenery be hanged," replied the President, "we're put for traffic."

From such a remark it might be surmised that in this latitude the range could offer no striking features in mountain scenery. But this is far from being the case, and a town is certain to spring into existence in one of these amphitheatres among the snow-capped giants essentially for tourist and sight-seeing purposes. There are peaks innumerable upon which the foot of man has not yet trodden, such respectable crests as the teeth of the Fiddle Back range, none of which are less than 10,000 feet above sea-level, the Roche a Miette, Pyramid Mountain, Mount Geikie, Mount Pelee, and last of all the monarch of the Canadian Rockies, Mount Robson, towering some 11,000 feet above the valley. To those who have done the round of the existing mountaineering centres and sigh for fresh worlds to conquer, they can meet their fit here. There is an additional fascination, perhaps, inasmuch as the district is unsurveyed, dozens of peaks are yet unnamed, and golden opportunities are open to adventurous spirits to provide some authoritative data regarding altitudes and general topographical details, for the benefit of the mountaineering community, and the travelling public in general.

Discovery of Coal

So far as the economic conditions of this district are concerned there is no doubt but that great mineral wealth lies buried among the mountains, and only awaits scientific prospecting to bring about its revelation. Just east of the Yellowhead Pass a vast coal deposit has been unearthed, and at the time of my visit was being energetically developed so far as preliminary operations were concerned. I was taken over the workings by an English surveyor who hailed from Yorkshire. My cicerone, who was versed in mineralogy so far as it affected the black diamonds, described one or two veins as being near an English slimestone, or as it is locally called semi-anthracitic. Certainly there seemed to be plenty of it.

This enterprise is well supported by strong financial hands and should have a great future, especially as Canada appears to be deficient in coal supplies of any quality. The greater proportion is a coking coal, and if the undertaking is pushed through to commercial development, coke-ovens are projected for the hillside. As such will overlook the railway and be within a hundred yards thereof, everything may be described as favorable. The preliminary works were being pushed forward vigorously so that all might be ready for going straight ahead for the market when the railway crept up. If properly handled, undoubtedly more should be heard of the Jasper Park Collieries.

An Insight to Wealth

Directly the Pass is crossed—the invisible line of demarcation between the two provinces, where the waters on one side flow eastwards to the Arctic and Atlantic, while those on the other make their way in the opposite direction to the Pacific—one can almost tell from the vegetation that British Columbia is entered. The trees assume a more important aspect, with their great girth, height, soundness, and straightness. The province is famous for its timber, and this was a splendid introduction to its resources in this respect. Round Yellowhead lake, right down to the Fraser river, around the shores of Moose lake, vast forests abound. When improved transportation facilities finally appear in the form of the railway, these silent woods will resound with the blows of the axe, the crash of falling giants, and the whirr of the circular saw, cutting the logs into boards or squaring the trunks for baulks. This is a little known corner of the province, one where the white man has scarcely penetrated, but which teems with lumber wealth.

The world calls for more supplies of paper, and the pulp industry should secure a firm foothold in this region. There is ample water-power in the Yellowhead and Moose lakes, while on the Moose river there is a great amount of horse-power running to waste where the river, fed from the glaciers of Mount Robson, thunders in great volume over a 40-foot ledge. Cataracts innumerable pour down the mountain sides and should provide sufficient electricity for miles around for lighting power. Should ever the railway decide to operate its Rocky Mountain section by "La Huille Blanche" there is enough and to spare in this region. The upper reaches of the mighty Fraser can even be tapped, if necessary, and to great advantage, for it drops rapidly and rushes along with the velocity of a mill-race. But this is only the fringe of British Columbia.

"Doctor, I suffer dreadfully from rheumatism in my knee."

"Well, there's some satisfaction in that."

"Some satisfaction?"

"Yes; it shows, you know, that it's a real case of rheumatism."—*Buffalo Express.*

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

WOODCOCK SHOOTING IN JAPAN

Oshima means "big island," and in Japan, where islands are numerous, the name is pretty freely bestowed. This particular Oshima, known also as Vries Island, lies about 30 miles from the western approach to Tokyo Bay, and is the most northerly of a chain of seven islands running nearly north and south. Lying as they do well out in the open Pacific, these islands all come under the influence of the warm Kuro Shio, the gulf stream of Japan, so that their climate in winter is considerably milder than the adjacent mainland.

The islands are all volcanic, rising out of very deep water. Oshima is roughly rectangular, about ten miles by five, and its centre is occupied by the ever active volcano of Mihara, 2,600 feet high. The top of the volcano is usually covered by clouds, on which at night the glow of the crater can often be seen, forming a useful landmark for fishing boats; in fact, it seems a somewhat apt illustration of the Biblical "pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night." At the time of our recent visit the volcano had almost stopped smoking, only a few wreaths of steam being visible; the inhabitants were somewhat concerned not only at the temporary loss of their beacon, but because also the last time it stopped smoking the result was a violent eruption and several earthquakes.

These seismological considerations do not trouble the woodcock, however. They come to Oshima, and probably to all the other islands, early in November, remaining till the beginning of March. Tomo, our head beater, was quite positive that many birds nest in Oshima, and that their eggs could always be found on the higher slopes of the mountain in April. Up to six or seven years ago very good bags could be made, as there were no resident shooters, and the birds were almost undisturbed. Now, however, there are three native gunners on Oshima who shoot for the Tokio market, and there is one on Toshima, the next island; further, until recently prohibited by the Japanese government, the skins of woodcock and pheasants found a ready sale for export abroad.

Habu, the port of Oshima, is the only harbor in the group, but even Oshima itself is not very accessible. The small steamers which maintain communication with the mainland, mostly stray about the group anyhow, with small regard for timetables; in addition, the prevalence of high winds often keeps them storm-bound for two or three days at a time; owing to these vagaries and discomforts, European shooting parties to Oshima are therefore few and far between.

My friend L. kindly invited me to sail down to Oshima with him in his yacht from Yokohama, and accordingly one cold winter night last January I stood on the hatoba a little before midnight waiting for the Mary's dinghy, and thinking somewhat regretfully of the warm fireside I had just left. The Mary is a cutter, 38 feet on the waterline and 38 feet over all; she was designed and built by her owner, and has proved extraordinarily successful as a racer, winning innumerable prizes. Below, her accommodation as a cruiser is excellent, and even includes a full-sized bath, heated by the simple but effective, Japanese bath stove. I was soon on board, the dinghy was safely lashed on deck, the cook and our half-dozen dogs stowed below, and midnight saw us slipping out through the breakwater entrance with a light northerly breeze, and 62 miles to do to Habu. We made a good run, and at 9 o'clock next morning were hove-to off the entrance to Habu, waiting for a sampan to tow us in; it is too risky to sail in. The harbor is the crater of an extinct volcano, and is surrounded by cliffs, forming the old crater wall, on all sides except the southeast, where it has been breached by the sea, leaving a passage perhaps 300 yards wide. The passage, however, is shallow and much obstructed by boulders at its inner end; the wind comes in very foul puffs off the cliffs, quite independent of the true wind outside. Should one of these foul puffs catch one just in the narrow channel between the boulders there is apt to be trouble; anyone can put a boat ashore, but it takes a wise man to get her off again.

A sampan manned by a dozen Japanese made short work of towing us in, and we moored up right under the cliff, our stern being made fast to the trees. The cliff is about 300 feet high, pretty sheer, and beautifully wooded; it extends round the harbor for about three-quarters of a mile; at one end is the village of Habu, half the houses at the foot of the cliff, and the rest of the houses on top; the whole scene is most picturesque. There is only one primitive inn in Habu, and it does not look inviting; we lived, of course, in the yacht during our stay.

The first two days we were kept on board by the weather—a gale of wind with heavy rain. After that we had fine weather for a week on end, with pretty good shooting, but we had to work hard. Some days we got a dozen birds, including perhaps one or two green pheasants; one day, however, our bag totalled only one woodcock and one pheasant; we saw quite a number of woodcock, but they all beat us that day—as woodcock will. Most of the birds we found low down within a mile or so of the shore, the best place of all being the dwarf pine woods close to the sea. This pine scrub had one drawback; it was a hard place to shoot in—what would be called in Ireland a "cross place." The trees were just high enough to walk under, and their top

branches were flattened and matted together by the wind; underfoot were binders and briars innumerable. It was long odds on the bird unless one of us happened to be outside the cover, which was often impossible. The briars were pretty wicked; every night a sando patched my shooting breeches. I told him to go ashore and buy some stuff, but that did not appeal to the frugal Japanese mind; this is the country where nothing is wasted. Patches from a discarded blue coat, from long disused grey trousers, bits of old canvas, bits of new canvas, and a lively shade of khaki for the seat were all introduced into the color scheme during our ten days' stay.

Besides the pine scrub, however, we often flushed birds out of a grove of camellias or a clump of bamboo; sometimes we got them in the brushwood fences dividing the fields. The roads are mostly bordered with splendid camellia trees, all in blossom at the time of our visit; also we were struck by the size of the ferns, with their fronds 7 ft. or more in length. Away from the beach there is fair-sized timber, with likely bits of covert here and there, but, as already stated, we rarely found any birds there. The reason seems to be that, owing to the volcanic soil, all water is immediately absorbed on the higher ground, and the only place it lodges is quite close to the shore. There is only one running stream in the island, and we always had to carry water for the dogs. Even the places where we did find woodcock looked extraordinarily dry for that moisture-loving bird; we walked dryshod the whole time.

On account of the difficult covert it was necessary to follow up flushed birds persistently to make a bag, and Tomo was invaluable at this work; it was almost uncanny the way he would drop on a bird again, though he had been unable to mark him in. He saved us much useless labor by his intimate knowledge of the woodcock's haunts. L. taught him some years ago to shout "Mark," which he did with great gusto and a distinct Irish brogue. Even our pretty water carriers would shout "Mark" too.

It must be explained that in Oshima most of the work is done by women, and they carry loads of all kinds on their heads, so that to carry water breakers to supply the dogs our shooting party generally included a girl, or even two—Haru San and Yoshi San; in English their names would be Miss Springtime and Miss Fragrance, and their faces were as pretty as their names. For many years Oshima was a place of banishment for exiles; we judged Tomo to be descended from a variety of malefactors, but his petty villainies are another tale. Our last glimpse of Tomo was when he came on board the night before we left to claim a long-promised drink. He never made any bones about it. "Dai suki desu," he used to say—"I am extremely fond of it." He had been thinking of that drink for ten days. Inside half an hour he helped himself to three stiff tumblers of our best brandy, not diluted with water, but laced with gin, and never turned a hair. We struck at his having any more, as he had to climb the goat track round the harbor to get home.

After he had gone L. said: They are a marvelous people; they do with impunity things we dare not try. You will see them handling blocks of concrete with a straw rope, but the rope does not break. You will see their fishing boats fitted with masts goft. high without either shrouds or stays, but the masts do not carry away. They must be a chosen race, he said.

The ten days at Oshima ended all too soon. We had planned to make an early start on our return voyage, but the cook was adrift that morning, and came on board long after breakfast time; that cook practiced various stunts on us during our stay, though we paid him liberally. He made terrible inroads on our stores, and we discovered him trying to get "squeeze" from the local contractor, at our expense, of course. He was violently seasick on the way back; it is unbecoming to admit it, but I was not overwhelmed with sorrow thereby. We were becalmed off Oshima till sunset, when a nice northerly breeze sprang up, and the Mary worked up against it like a steamboat; by 4 a.m. she was tied up to her buoy in Yokohama. It may be of interest to add that our bag totalled seventy-nine head, of which sixty were woodcock.

JOE-DAD'S SHOTGUN

By Ernest McGaffey

It had been a freezing day in the early fall. "Joe-Dad" Jackson and I had been stowed away all day in a willow "blind" at the head of Bass lake, and the pintail and mallards had been coming in fairly well. Our boat had been tied to a willow clump at the rear of the "blind," and we had shot mostly from three sides of our ambush. These shoal water ducks are easier to kill than the bluebills, redheads, and canvasbacks, but all ducks are marvels when it comes to sneaking away after they are crippled.

I was shooting my old favorite, a hammer gun, which seemed almost as obsolete as a matchlock when compared to "Joe-Dad's" hammerless and strictly modern repeating shotgun. It was instructive and fearsome to see the grizzled "pusher" throw those six shots into a bunch of ducks before they could climb over the tree tops. Once they set their wings and curved down and in to the live decoys there was no getting away from those six charges.

I've always stuck to a double gun myself,

as being fast enough for me, and I must have the hammers on a gun, or it seems "bobtailed" to me. It always appeared to me as if "Joe-Dad" sensed when he had a cripple or two down, for he invariably saved a load or two for such birds, and many a wounded duck was cut down as it crawled stealthily away towards the shelter of smartweed growth and fallen logs by the rapid fire execution of the old "pusher's" weapon.

After we had rowed out from the "blind" preparatory to eating dinner and starting back for camp, I began to question the old man about his fancy for a newfangled gun.

"Seems to me, 'Joe-Dad,'" says I, "you'd stick to the old hammer guns, like me."

"I've shot many a gun," was his reply, "and I just goes up, up, up until I gets the best so fur. Before I git through shootin' I reckon ther'll be some fresh gun invented that'll beat this here one, but so fur it's the king bee. It kain't remember when I didn't have a gun in my hand. Some young uns is borned with a silver spoon in their mouth, I've heard folks say, but for me, the day I was put in the home-made box cradle pap's hoss pistol laid at the foot of it. I was jist natchally forced to be a hunter."

"Joe-Dad" halted the boat at the side of a dry basswood stump sticking a few feet out of the water, and taking a short handed ax up, he cut into the tinder heart of the tree and started a fire in the aperture, setting in a frying pan and warming up some sausage and meat which we had brought along, and giving some sliced potatoes a freshening. After that the coffee pot was stuck into the same place and the punk in the tree and some splinters sufficed to give us hot coffee in a spot where there was no solid ground for miles.

"Lots o' tricks in the swamp," said the "pusher," meditatively swallowing his fourth cup and eating the sugar out of the bottom of the cup. "Here's stoves and wood a-settin' up endways all over this neck o' woods, and yit there's fellows that row three miles to git somewhere to build a fire."

After we had filled up and got back to camp I again bantered the old man about the subject of guns, and particularly lauded the merits of double barreled guns. Finally I got "Joe-Dad" started on one of his talking spells and he began with some early history as to firearms he had handled.

"I reckon I'll never furgit the fust gun I handled," said he. "Twuz a bored out musket pap fetched him the war. He bored her out after he got home an' sawed 'bout a foot off the bar'l. She wuz a wicked shooter an' you had to git musket caps fer the nipple, cuz ordinary caps wuz too small. I used to rest her on a log at first, an' whale away at the ducks on the set. My jaw wuz pretty near stove to pieces huntin' wit' that fusce but I'd git the ducks."

"By Ned, I've seen the lakes around here black as a cat with ducks. I've waited fur half an hour to git a bunch o' bluebills er mallards in line so's I could fetch a dozen or so at a crack. I'd give a soft whistle sometimes to git 'em to raise their heads, an' then turn loose down the line o' necks."

"The next gun I had wuz a single bar'l old fowlin' piece, come from England or somewhere. 'Twuz so long I had to lay her down to pour the powder an' shot into her. Kicked wuz'n the musket, but bein' bigger in the bore, she could do more damage to the ducks. Then when I gits big enough to shoot fer the market pap gits me a shore enough double bar'l. I wuz the proudest youngster in these here bottoms the day pap fetched her home, an' says: 'Here y'are, Joe; now see ef you kin make the fur fly.' I'd already been shootin' a little on the wing, an' from the day I gits the double bar'l I commence to be a wing shot fer shore."

"An' then, after awhile, comes the britch-loaders. I gits me one, an' I gits the best, a ten bore, an' Lord, how she'd roar with five drams o' black powder. An' shoot? Well, I reckon! An' last, an' so fur best, I buys me a repeatin' shotgun. I worked with that gun a-Saturday all day a-gittin' the hang o' pumpin' her, until I could work the lever fasten a three-card man moves the keerd at a county fair."

"Monday mornin' befo' daybreak I sneaked down to rds Ridge pond, calculatin' to knock over a woodchuck that had been raidin' me lately. I gits close to his den an' waits fer him to stick his nose out. It was right close to the edge of the water not mor'n fifty yards off, an' timber all around. Jist as old Mr. Chuck hists his snoot 'bove the ground I sees a grey squirrel run out fum an oak an' set up switchin' his tail. An' as I raises my gun, with five loads in the magazine an' one in the bar'l, makin' six loads in all, I hears a sort of a wheesh, wheesh comin' through the trees, an' I squints over my shoulder, an' here comes a big old mallard drake through the timber. I cuts loose an' doubles the woodchuck with the first load, throws in a second shells quicker'n scat, nails the squirrel as he turns, reloads, soaks the mallard as he turns, an' as he hits the wet ground close to the pond up jumps a jacksnipe, which I downs in midair as he jumps, an' jist then a duckhawk darts down an' snatches my 'jack' as he drops, an' I blisters Mr. Duckhawk with load number five an' slams in the last load ready fer anything else, an', sure nuff, as the hawk an' the snipe hits the pond, up jumps a five-popp'd big-

mouth bass, and I gathers him with the last shell.

"I'd been shootin' so fast that I goes through the motion of pumpin' in another shell, but when she clicks empty I see I'm out of ammunition. So I hikes fer the pond to git the snipe, not carin' fer the durned hawk, an' the mallard, which is on land close to the pond. Well, sir, as I runs down hill, I jumps over a log layin' there, an' the gun flies out o' my hand, an' as sure as we're a-settin' here, the stock comes down on a seven-foot blacksnake a-layin' quilled up by a stump, an' jist natcherally busts him wide open, killin' him dearer'n a doornail."

"I never waited to pucker up the gun, but went on an' fished out the snipe with a chunk o' brush, an' retrieved my duck. Then I come back an' got the squirrel, an' bimeby the bass floated in with 'bout 'leven shot through him. I reckon that wuz about the MOST excitin' time fer the time it took that I ever had in my life. An' where would I a-ben ef it hadn't a-happened that I had six shots 'stid o' two? I'd a-probably been pintin' around, not knowin' jist what I DID want to shoot at, an' might a-lost everything."

"I came back to the shanty an' had fried black bass, an' stewed squirrel, an' roast duck, an' snipe on toast fer dinner. Yes, sir, an' I reckon ef I'd been pestered with the old double bar'l, mebbly I'd got the squirrel an' no more."

"But what did you do with the chipmunk, 'Joe-Dad'?" was my inquiry.

"What chipmunk wuz that?" asked the grizzled "pusher."

"The one you jumped on when you cleared the log as you ran down to the lake," was my answer. "Don't you remember killin' a chipmunk when you jumped the log?" The eyes of the "pusher" brightened. He cut a three-inch crescent in a plug of black navy with one sweep of his masterful "grinders."

"I'd plumb fergot that chipmunk," said "Joe-Dad."

HAD HUNTED HIMSELF

Belmore Browne, mountain-climber and hunter of big game, tells this story. It happened several years ago when Mr. Browne was a lad of 17 or 18. He was camping in the Cascades with a party of older men and had been sent down to the canoe landing to bring up some duffle. In the list was a rifle, as the party expected to stay until the hunting season opened. On the way back to camp Mr. Browne met an old man, gray-bearded, stooped, wrinkled, a veritable "old-timer."

"Hello, son," quoth the old one. "Where you goin' with the gun?"

The boy explained and the old man smiled reminiscently. "I used to be something of a hunter myself," he said. "I kin remember my first deer hunt. I was a kid of about your age, back in Minnesota. We used to hunt with dogs in them days an' shoot the deer from stands. One day I went out with some neighbors of ours an' they put me on a little knoll at the edge of the woods and told me to wait there till I heard the dogs."

"I had an' old Sharps single-shot an' down I set on a log an' waited, with extry ca'tridges stuck between my fingers so's I'd be ready for mister deer. Bime-by I heard the dogs a long way, but comin' nearer. I stood up, feelin' the way a man does when he's goin' to be married—glad it was comin' an' wishin' it was over."

"The dogs kept comin' nearer an' purty soon I heard a smashin' in the underbrush an' out jumped a big buck about 50 yards away. I pulled down on him an' cut loose. He jumped about six feet in the air an' I knew I'd shot under him. He whirled an' broke back into the brush, swung around a little hill, an' come out into a little clearing on the other side—this time about 80 or 90 yards away. Then darned ef he didn't stop again an' stand listenin' to the dogs. Didn't seem to think much of my shootin'."

"That riled me an' I let him have it agin—high this time—too high for I seen a little tuft of hair fly jist off the top of his neck. I didn't even crease him an' he made off up an old toteroad that crossed the clearin', goin' about a mile a minute. By the time I got another ca'tridge in he was a good two hundred yards away an' gettin' farther every minute."

"But I held as stiddy as I could an' let drive. Mind you, he was a good two hundred yards off an' runnin' straight from me."

"Yes!" interjected the breathless boy.

"Yes! You let drive and—"

"Yes!" repeated the old man. "I let drive an'—darned ef I didn't miss him again."

Outing.

A DUEL TO THE DEATH

The scene was on a fine morning in October last in the bay at Avalon, Santa Catalina Islands, California. The writer and his brother, J. H. Neustadt, with a number of others were on the pier that projects out some distance in the bay, watching the seals at play around the landing and near shore, as they are accustomed to do every day in the year. An old seal that responds to the name of Ben was absorbing the attention of the people, when suddenly another seal was discovered in hot pursuit of something. It soon became apparent that a battle royal between a seal and a sword-fish was in store. And what a battle it proved to be! It emphasized in the most exciting and interesting manner the struggle for existence that goes on in the sea as with



The Otter
By Sir E. Landseer

Sportsman's Calendar

AUGUST

The Salmon-troller's Month.

Spring Salmon and Cohoes all over the Coast.
One of the best months for Trout of the season.

land. The Flavian Amphitheatre never presented a more exciting chase. The mise en scene was complete. The morning was beautiful. The waters of the Pacific at and around the islands were perfectly still and so clear that at a depth of 35 feet the bottom could be plainly seen. The amphitheatre was Nature's broad and deep aquarium. The interested spectators were there. The gladiators were not the rude barbarians of Germania or Hispania, but two inarticulate demons of the deep engaged in a struggle for the preservation of life, in accordance with the great and controlling principle of Nature that only the fittest shall survive. The battle opened. The seal chased the swordfish around the bay several times, and finally overtook His Majesty near the landing. They halted and faced each other. The seal was the most aggressive and the first to strike, but he missed his aim. The fish dodged and turned and swam around the seal several times, and in another instant they got together as if in loving embrace, but this lasted only a second, when the splashing and churning of the waters became almost tempestuous. The seal backed off some distance, and then, with the rapidity of a torpedo and looking not altogether unlike one in the water, rushed upon the fish and bore him down, and in a few seconds came to the surface with a large piece of his antagonist in his mouth. The fish followed the seal to the surface and the battle raged furiously, and for some time it seemed as if one or both, in the struggle for supremacy, might leap upon the landing. The fish at this point hammered away at the seal, but the seal, with an incredible celerity of movement, kept out of harm's reach, until a favorable opportunity presented itself, when the fish landed a blow that left a great gaping wound 5 or 6 inches in length across the forehead of the seal. This blow appeared to bewilder the old seal and make him groggy, but with a reinforced strength and determination he rushed upon the fish and bit out another large piece of his body. The fish turned and fought, but the seal was too strong and heavy for his adversary, and attacked and bit him until he was too weak to offer much resistance and finally succumbed to the terrific onslaught of the seal, who continued to charge and bite until he had bitten and torn his victim to fragments. The remnants of the fish that were scattered far and wide were picked up and carried away by a score of sea-gulls who had hovered near and watched for the opportunity that came to them in the end. The victor of the fight swam away with a lacerated head and the bones of the vanquished probably went to the bottom of the sea.—C. Neustadt, in Sports Afield.

REMARKABLE FISH

"I thought you said there were fish around here," said the disappointed sportsman.
"There are," replied Farmer Cornstossel, "but they are experienced fish. Moreover, they're kind and considerate."
"I haven't had a nibble."
"Well, you don't think they'd bite at that brand-new fancy tackle, do you? They'd stand off and admire it, but they'd never take a chance on gettin' it mussed up."—Washington Star.

AFFRONTED BEES

"What's the matter with your face, man?"
"Sure, I went to the zoo hunting for the big African apes they said were there. Somebody told me to go to the apary to find them, and that's where I was stung."—Baltimore American.

AT THE FOOTBALL MATCH

"What did he have to bring the ball back for?" asked Ethel innocently of her companion.
"Why, don't you know, you little goose?" answered the other damsel pitilessly. "Of course, it's because he got an eejump!"

"Is Mr. Macpherson tired?"
"I hae ma doubt."
"How is that?"
"I dinna know."
"Not tired?"
"I hae na doubt."
"How is that?"
"I dinna know."

The Children's Page

CURRENT TOPICS

The German Emperor has been ill, though it is hoped not dangerously so. She is much beloved by her people.

There is so much discontent in France over the labor troubles that there is again talk of establishing a monarchy.

The new sewers which will make Victoria one of the cleanest and healthiest cities in the world will be built by the city.

J. A. Humbird, a millionaire lumberman, whose home is in St. Paul, died in Spokane, Wash., August 4. Mr. Humbird owned much timber in this province.

The reports from the wheatfields of the prairie show that while there is promise of a good crop, the weather is wet and cool and it is hoped the crop early more sunshine is needed.

On Tuesday and Wednesday there is to be the annual flower show in the Drill Hall. All children should go to see it and then make up their minds to get some of the prizes next year.

The coal mines in Alaska are to be worked for the benefit of the people of that district and of the Pacific Coast is the statement made by Dr. Holmes, director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, who is going north.

Pope Pius, who has been ill, is recovering. The head of the Roman Catholic church is a very old man and even a slight illness may end his life. It is not only because of his high station that the gentle, old man is greatly beloved.

One of the first things Premier McBride said on his return from England was that the government would not allow the railway contractors to employ any but white laborers. He states that there are plenty of white men to do the work, even though it is proceeding rapidly.

A meeting of learned men from all parts of the world is meeting at Bern, Switzerland, who will try to show how it is possible to bring about peace between all nations. This body is to be called the peace bureau and Dr. P. O. Philippovich of Vienna, is to be president.

After burning for nearly two weeks and destroying the timber along the watershed for more than 50 miles the fire on the mountains of San Bernardino has been put out. It was suspected that Mexican fire fighters helped to fan the flames that they might get more work.

The Chinese want a library and they are almost certain to get what they want. Do the English boys and girls want a library for themselves badly enough to try to persuade their fathers to vote for the by-law when it comes up again? If they do they must not let them forget.

Olive oil is the food of the poor of southern Europe. In Portugal it has gone up in price and many people of Lisbon tried to go to parliament to protest against the rise in the price of oil and other food. They were driven back by the soldiers but returned and hoisted the cabinet ministers.

The United States warships which are making a test of Vancouver Island and Washington coast, have found that the laboratory shows that Vancouver Island coal is best. Now the ships themselves are using Vancouver Island coal and will test by actual practice which is the cheapest and best.

Preparations for the election are going on apace. It is said that there are many office seekers at Ottawa asking for favors from Sir Wilfrid, while they are sure he has power to grant them. It will not be long before we learn the names of the candidates on each side in our own province.

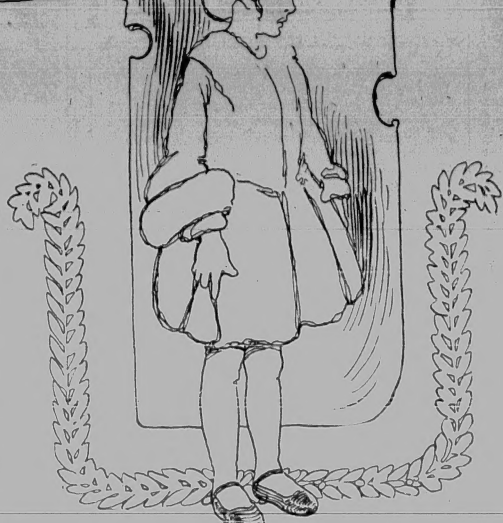
A strike of London dockmen prevented 20 steamers, laden with provisions from all parts of the world from discharging their cargoes. The feeding of this great city keeps millions of people in every quarter of the globe. In work every day supplies must be taken in or there would be great distress.

After making a successful flight from Toronto to Hamilton, at the rate of 40 miles in 50 minutes, Mr. McCurdy, the Canadian aviator, narrowly escaped death on August 8. He was at Toronto and when he had risen 50 feet his monoplane turned over and fell to the ground. Mr. McCurdy was not injured.

Lord Denham has taken the place of the governor-general of Australia and New Zealand. In New South Wales and Tasmania there are strikes. Laborers refuse to cut the sugar cane or to let anyone else do so in New South Wales and in Hobart, Tasmania, a strike of carters and draymen threatens to bring business to a standstill.

The first Dreadnought was built by Great Britain six years ago. Now there are a hundred of these terrible ships either finished or being built, and the people of thirteen nations are trying for them. Yet not one of them has yet fired a shot to injure any one. A war in which these monsters should take part would be horrible beyond conception.

Though there is still disagreement in the council it is to be hoped that before the storms of winter come on, the graves near the shore of the cemetery will be protected. This work ought to have been commenced in the early spring, and indeed the need for it has been seen for several years. Whoever



gets the contract no further time should be wasted.

President De la Haza and Francisco Madero are not finding the government of Mexico an easy matter. Emilio Vasquez Gomez, a brother of the general so prominent in the war, was made minister of the interior, which in this rich mining country would be an important post. He has not pleased the other members of the government and has been asked to resign.

Two Finnish girls, sisters, the one a schoolteacher, the other a proof-reader, have been sentenced by the Russian government to spend five years in Yakutsk, one of the coldest and dreariest places in Siberia. The girls' names are Vera and Lulu Ostronoff, and their crime was that they tried to preserve the self-government of their country. It is terrible to think of the cruelties and insults which these girls may have to bear.

A gentleman who came from northern Saskatchewan the other day says that nothing can now prevent terrible distress among the farmers and poor people of the cities for want of coal. It is terrible to think of the bitter cold of a prairie winter without plenty of fuel.

The loss throughout the world this year could be treated with the greatest kindness and hospitality. He took photographs of everything that most interested him and has had the pictures bound. The volumes will be sold for the benefit of the families of soldiers who fell in German East Africa. The Crown Prince is a good photographer and has learned that it is not only a pleasant but a profitable business.

The Banks street school is almost finished and the boys and girls in the east end of Victoria need no longer come in to the Central school. They have a pretty school of their own and it is to be hoped the grounds will be kept in fine order. A new room will be opened in the school and a domestic science centre in the latter. It is only the High School that will find it hard to get room for the pupils. The city has not yet levelled the grounds and no one seems to care much.

The news that platinum has been discovered in the rocks near the city of Nelson has caused great excitement in that part of the country. This metal is very valuable and is used in many ways. Other metals have been found by the assayers in the same rocks which few people have even heard of. These are iridium, palladium, rhodium and osmium. The find was made in the Poorman granite mine and it is hoped to prove true the name should be changed at once for the owners will be very rich.

Canadians believe that laws are better carried out in this country than in the United States, but it is something new for citizens of that country to say so. There was a meeting of the sheriffs of Washington state in Vancouver the other day, and they said that in Canada all the money needed to enable the officers to catch a criminal was freely spent, while in the United States many bad men were allowed to escape to save expenses. We may be very proud of this, for laws should be enforced. If they are too severe they can be changed.

A very sad story comes from San Francisco. A banker from Pearl, a town of Illinois, three years ago, used the money of the people who had given their money into his keeping for safe keeping, while in the United States many bad men were allowed to escape to save expenses. We may be very proud of this, for laws should be enforced. If they are too severe they can be changed.

It appears that in Morocco as in Manchuria and Persia, it is the merchants of different nations who cause the differences between them. France has, by the consent of Europe, become mistress of Morocco. But there is a mistress who has not power to carry out her will. The natives of the country are barbarous and cannot be kept in check except by force of arms. Merchants, railroad builders and other business men from Germany find that prospect is not safe. While they demand protection the government is unwilling that France shall have a force sufficient to keep down brigands and robbers and extortion from the Moorish authorities, for this would mean that Morocco would belong to France. On the other hand, France will not allow German interference, nor is England willing to permit it. Both countries

profess to be willing that Germany should get her fair share of trade but will not allow her soldiers to land or her gunboats to come near. The trouble is not yet over though it is hoped some way out will be found. English writers who know the country say that the best thing that could happen to Morocco and to the world would be to give France complete control and allow this very rich country to be as safe a place to work and trade in as any country in Europe.

While the nations of Europe and the people of North America have been considering their own very important affairs a revolution has taken place in the republic of Haiti in the West India Islands.

This is a large and fruitful island, the second in size of that important group. Its greatest length is 400 miles and breadth 150 miles. It contains 28,000 square miles and there were 20 years ago 750,000 people living there. It is peopled chiefly by negroes who govern themselves. The island has had a sad and troubled history. It was the first to be settled by the Spaniards, the

In all the world there is only one man living today who has won a great naval victory. This is Admiral Togo, of Japan, who defeated the Russian fleet in the war between Russia and Japan. Admiral Togo landed in New York on the night of August 3, and received a warm welcome. He left for Washington the next day, riding part of the way in the cab of a very powerful electric engine. The little sailor did not talk much to the reporters, who wanted to know what he thought of the disputes of nations, but he was ready to talk to the engineer about his fine machine and the new railroad. Admiral Togo will pass through Victoria on his way back to Japan.

Premier McBride is home again and was warmly welcomed when he arrived on the evening of August 3. McBride says that while he will work hard to defeat reciprocity and return the Conservative party to power, he will remain at the head of the government of British Columbia and carry on the work he was sent there to do. He feels certain Premier Laurier will be defeated and states that by the greater number of prominent men in Great Britain the reciprocity treaty is disapproved of.

British Columbia is becoming known and very popular in the Old Land. Rich men are hoping to invest their money here. We may be sure Mr. McBride explained to them that the British Columbia is the best part of Canada.

At the Imperial Conference the question of the management of the navies of Australia, New Zealand and Canada was discussed and a decision reached. Warships belonging to these or other parts of the British Empire will be under the control of their own governments, but the officers of these ships, when in foreign ports must come under the regulations of the home fleet. The discipline is to be the same for ships in Great Britain and in the overseas dominions. If Canada, in time of war, should send one of her ships to help the mother country, the officers must obey the orders of the admiralty. The Dominion ships will hoist the white ensign at the stern and the flag of the Dominion at the jackstaff.

Canada will guard the waters in the Atlantic north of the 50th parallel and west of 40th degree of longitude. In the Pacific, north of the 30th degree of latitude and east of the 120th degree of longitude. It will be easily seen that unless there is peace, it will be a long time before Canada can guard these seas.

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sunny Devon. She lies there still, the old Britannia, but her day is past, and the training of the men who have to handle that most wonderful of modern inventions, a great battleship, is bound to differ very greatly from the training of the pre-Dreadnought officers.

The English naval officer has to know a great deal more of engineering than his predecessors. He has indeed to be more than half an engineer. "For in the modern ship of war the whole ship is an engine-room packed with a multitude of engines, gun mountings, motors, and mechanical contrivances of the most varied and intricate character which require for their proper handling and management a wide knowledge of the practical applications of mechanics and applied electricity."

The new scheme came into force in 1903; to put it very briefly, every boy enters at thirteen, goes through four years of training on shore, two years at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, and two at Dartmouth, in Devonshire. But though the educational system has been revised, there has been no break in tradition or atmosphere, and the boys wear the same uniform which their fathers and uncles and great-grandfathers were proud to wear. They have the same record of naval greatness before them, and the same task before them, that of keeping their country's flag flying. They are in a naval atmosphere from the first day of their new life. The timing of the day's routine is by bells, as on board ship; they wake to the sound of the reveille bugle; they are looked after entirely by

off especially to look after one group of the boys; he superintends their games, and talking to him gives them a glimpse into the life in front of them once they are at sea. Thus they get to know the circumstances of life in the China seas, and how to test the blade of the sword which forms part of their outfit; they hear at first hand what happened in that row in the Persian Gulf, or what the English blue-jackets did off Messina at the time of the earthquake. They go through a course of naval history; they handle boats from the time they are able to swim; the flagstaff in front of the college, with its accompanying rising, accustoms them to ropes; and they go on a cruise on a man-of-war during their first term. Thus, though their training is on land, there is no chance of their forgetting that they are preparing for a life at sea.

The regulations as to pocket-money are very strict. A shilling a week is paid out to them on Saturdays, and whatever a cadet takes back on his return from leave has to be banked; and can be taken out only in small sums. I believe that Prince Edward has been known to be so short of cash that he has had to borrow a penny for a Sunday collection! This is a far more suitable arrangement than that prevalent at Eton, where boys leave the handling of far too much money, some even having check-books and large sums of money at their disposal. Leave, too, is very sparingly doled out. Cadets may go out with parents any Sunday afternoon, but not more than once a fortnight.

Imagine our little Prince on the first morning of his new life. He has arrived overnight with the seventy new boys who constitute the fresh arrivals and are dubbed "first termers." The bewilderment of the new surroundings has merged into sound slumber, but French by the Treaty of Ryswick. This however, was sometimes under the rule of Hayti. Sometimes there were two negroes there was a king. The hero black man was treacherously seized and banished in 1801. The Spanish had kept part of the island when Hayti was surrendered to the French by the Treaty of Ryswick. This however, was sometimes under the rule of Hayti. Sometimes there were two negroes there was a king. The hero black man was treacherously seized and banished in 1801. The Spanish had kept part of the island when Hayti was surrendered to the French by the Treaty of Ryswick. This however, was sometimes under the rule of Hayti. Sometimes there were two negroes there was a king. 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A PAGE

MODERN MANIAS

The manias of modern society seem to have no end. We are threatened this season, it seems, with what might be called a zoological outbreak. Every now and then an epidemic of this kind occurs in some form or another, and while it lasts it is usually of a violent character. One can remember various phrases of this kind.

There was once a time, one calls to mind, when there was a craze for purses and belts, and other odds and ends, of shark and crocodile skins. Then there was a craze for stuffed kittens, which crawled over picture frames, and another which caused women to wear the heads and tails of various dead animals slung about their necks and depending from muffs. At another time we adorned or disfigured ourselves with creeping things and oiled serpents round our wrists and waists.

This coming autumn season we are to suffer from yet another attack. Like la grippe, it takes a new shape every time, and on the present occasion it is said to be breaking out all over with winged, horned and four-footed creatures.

On handkerchiefs, umbrellas, blotting-books, bags, notepaper there are to be creeping, crawling, flying or frisking—as the case may be—insects, birds or beasts. It is the fashion of the moment to have something of the kind on all one's belongings.

Beetles or butterflies are to appear on dainty handkerchiefs, swallows and mice and ladybirds and owls are to meander over one's stationery, dragons and peacocks are to be emblazoned on sofa cushions, kittens and puppies are to be the correct decoration for the tops of umbrellas, and goodness alone knows what other winged or other monster will be utilized as hatpins. A walk round Beacon Hill Park might probably suggest designs to those who wish to have something different from everyone else.

An anteater, or a sea lion, an emu, or a yak might work out well, and one can, of course, always fall back on the hippopotamus and tarantula if one wants to be specially eccentric.

Yet another mania of the present day is luxurious shopping. One wonders where we shall stop, for it is obvious that we cannot go back.

Perhaps there will come a time when we shall be unable to order groceries or buy pins unless we are braced by a Turkish bath, sprayed by attar of roses, fortified by a glass of champagne, and then sent home in an aeroplane.

If our feet do not sink into velvet carpets, if our sense of beauty is not gratified, if sweet music is not discoursed while we drink tea, if we cannot telephone or telegraph and write letters, and lie prone in padded seats—to read the papers and magazines free of charge—we seem to think we are not shopping under comfortable circumstances.

We imagine, for the time being, that we have reached the top note of luxuriousness in shopping, but of course there is a lot more to be done.

Every now and then we have to be stimulated and encouraged afresh to "walk into the parlor," and we therefore can make up our minds that we are only beginning to enjoy ourselves. Rinks for roller skating, palm courts, artificial lakes for punting, bridge rooms, roulette tables, brine baths, and a few other "necessaries" have yet to be added to our principal drapery establishments.

Then again, being on the subject of manias, I will have my little say about beds.

"If you want to sleep well and wisely, do not go to bed."

This is the very latest dictum. The "downy couch" has been condemned. It is, we are told, the very cradle of insomnia, an unhygienic invention, and, as Mark Twain has already told us, it is the very unsafest place in the world, since more people die there than anywhere else.

The thought recently occurred to me that bed was about the only comfort and seeming necessity of existence that had not fallen under condemnation—and here goes; it is, so to say, now left from us.

If our imaginations are vivid—and we live largely by auto-suggestions nowadays—we shall of course henceforth never seek our couches with a feeling that we shall find there rest for our minds, sleep for our eyes, and health for our bodies.

The hammock is suggested as a substitute for the erections of brass and wood, stuffed mattresses, fine linen and heavy blankets, which now form one of the most highly prized of our family gods. Our bedchambers are to be rest chambers.

Herein, we are told, should be everything suggestive of perfect repose, and when we feel bodily weary, or sleepy, or would woo Morpheus to our side, the sweet way to get perfect rest and a certain "knitting up of the ravelled skeins of care" is to fling oneself into a hammock, or if that does not suit, to lie down on a couch, which is not elaborately made up as a bed. It is the preparations for sleep, the conventional bedclothes and all that sort of thing, which has fallen under medical condemnation. The plan does not sound attractive, and most amusing pictures rise be-

fore my "mind's eye" of portly dowagers "flinging themselves into a hammock."

No doubt, however, this could be improved upon; I should imagine it would be equally effective if we just tried sleeping on mats, and flung ourselves down upon them in any corner, or before the fire, as fancy dictated. Those of us, who like the fresh air, might have a fresco annex to our "rest rooms," and let the night winds play about us, weather permitting.

Or we might try the Eskimo plan of placing ourselves in bags.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

The greatest success in dressing is attained by those who have some sense of proportion. Some people go away with numbers of thin dresses, many of which they never use, while others provide themselves with endless coats and skirts and never look particularly smart, just because they will not wear out what they possess and then get new, but indulge that mania for hoarding which beguiles them into wearing out-of-date clothes, to the encouragement of deplorable dowdiness. Naturally enough, the extremely rich woman is never troubled with these small considerations. She can buy what she will and order what she likes, but she is in the small minority, and the rest of us have to treat the subject with a certain amount of intelligence and prove the old saying that "wits are wealth."

Away in the country we must have a short skirt with its attendant coat, and another short



THE SEASON'S GOWNS

The pretty little summer frock to the left is inexpensive and effective. In the centre is a gown of black and white mousseline de soie, over a black satin foundation, and to the right is a black satin coat worn over a skirt and blouse of French muslin.

skirt with a crochet coat, in which to play a round of golf; the coat will be useful after tennis, up the river, or sitting out when the sun goes down. Besides these, of course, the ordinary coats and skirts will be taken, say a blue serge and a black and white stripe. A couple of white linen skirts and nice lawn blouses never come amiss, and then there are the smarter frocks of lawn or muslin or foulard.

The complete cotton frock is wanted anywhere in any reasonable state of the weather, but evening frocks I always think are a matter upon which only the individual can decide. It has never been easier to get a nice wrap; the serge and blanket coats are cheap and well cut, and the rainproof tweeds do what they are advertised to do, namely, keep us absolutely protected from the rain. The visitor who arrives without any good wrap is never very popular, and how people in these days can be so foolish as to forget such necessities as a stitched squash hat or a Panama, a motor veil, and some reliable boots, it is difficult to imagine, for the motor has made all these things essential to comfort and pleasure. The

real luxury is to possess a well-cut long coat to be worn over a frock, as well as one of the loose Raglan-cut coats that can be put on over a coat and skirt without any difficulty.

No matter whether we go to an hotel or to stay with friends, the dressing gown should play an important part. It can be made of the new French bordered delaines, of soft cashmere or washing silk, of muslin spotted and lace trimmed, or of embroidered lawn. Many people take a very pretty inexpensive Japanese dressing gown as well as one of cashmere, for neither takes up any appreciable room.

The bather should be provided with a nice-looking bathing gown, cap, shoes, and wrap, and from long experience I am sure that the only really nice materials for the latter are Molleton flannel and the best Turkish toweling. Serge cloaks spot with salt water, while bath towelling can be relied upon and washes beautifully. The bathing suits this year are made of thin materials, and they are cut according to the necessities of the case. Those who just bob up and down in the water wear long tunics over knickerbockers, but the swimming girl wears a well-cut knicker and blouse

for WOMEN

suit and dispenses with the tunic. At any large resort it is possible to go down close to the water's edge with the wrap thrown on as a protection, and at nearly all the casinos the cloak can be left at the edge of the bathing platform from which the swimmer dives off. Some of the French bathing gowns are made of black taffetas, and the newest caps are of the Oriental turban shape, and are printed with large white or colored spots upon the surface. As I have often told you before, the Frenchwoman pins a gay little curl inside her cap, for under no circumstances whatever does she wish to appear anything but good-looking. Soft satin bathing suits are amongst the exaggerations; but very beautiful fine serge, white or dark blue, is always the prettiest and best material to choose. Here, again, the public taste has demanded a ready-made supply of bathing apparel, and the consequence is that every single shop can produce a wonderful array at prices which are moderation itself.

Last year, when we were going abroad, I was very much interested in observing the comfort in which people traveled. Those who looked best wore tweed suits of light summer make, smart blouses to match, or white lingerie blouses, close hats with large nylon veils tied over for the voyage, and when they were sitting in their deck chairs they put on a big coat such as I have already described. They were neatly shod, carried a little bag which contained immediate necessities, and their impedimenta were conspicuous by their absence.

The uncomfortable ones had evidently made no provision for boat or train. In many cases they wore linen coats and skirts, and were perished even on the short crossing. Large hats insecurely pinned flapped sadly in the wind and tore at their moorings, and when the moment for disembarking drew near they collected four or five bags, holdalls, parcels and what not, and looked distractedly round for porter or porters, whom they doubtless employed at the cost of several francs apiece. It is impossible to be perfectly sagacious, but it is within the scope of all of us to review briefly the circumstances under which we shall take our holiday, and to provide as nearly as we can accordingly.—Hearth and Home.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY

Woman is naturally a philanthropist. She yearns for an Arcadia where all cottages are well built and sanitary; all mothers are healthy and prosperous, all babies are fat and smiling. To abolish poverty, misery and squalor is the universal ideal, but the ways of attaining it are as varied as the temperaments of philanthropists.

"Indiscriminate charity does more harm than good," says the careful housewife, as she turns the tramp from the door. "Poor wretch!" murmurs her weaker sister. "How cold and miserable he looks! A few cents will give him an hour's warmth and good cheer at the next inn. With a few cents he cannot drink himself into intoxication and it will just be enough to hearten him."

Which of these women is the truer friend? Perhaps the wisest philanthropist is she who takes a middle way; makes a rule not to give money at the door, but shows her charity by a steaming cup of cocoa and a good chunk of bread or cheese. Money may be squandered, food cannot do harm.

There is no doubt a great deal of misplaced philanthropy. The word means "love of mankind at large," but if this love is not manifested lightly it can do positive harm, and is often seriously near to curiosity. Mr. Neil Lyons, in his book of humanity, "Sixpenny Pieces," relates an incident of a fashionable lady who rushed about the East End of London in a motor car, invaded poverty-stricken hovels and gushed over the "poor dear things." She found therein the "poor dears" proved singularly unresponsive, and asked their "sixpenny doctor" to interiere. He interviewed the fashionable philanthropist, who talked effusively of her love for downtrodden humanity. "What can I do for them, doctor?" she lamented.

"There is only one thing you can do, madam."

"What is that?"

"Do nothing, my dear madam. Sit at home and work samplers."

The lady decided that the doctor was the rudest and most eccentric man she had ever met, but she abandoned her philanthropy. It is useless that ostentatious charity. The poor are proud in a peculiar way, and they resent the high-flown pity of creatures from another sphere. They will take money from the rich on socialistic principles, but feel no gratitude for the donor.

And the doctor who lived and worked among them, rating them soundly; expressing no love and no pity, rather disgust, at their wretchedness, was recognized as a friend, made the recipient of innumerable confidences; of charitable institutions, the best of means and organized by salaried workers, who know the class with whom they are dealing. In this way there is less mistaken zeal, less waste of funds, and more practical result.

If any woman is hesitating where and how to plunge into the sea of philanthropy let her start by helping the children; to assist a boy or girl to a good start in life is far more satisfactory than giving the parents money, or making them sign the pledge.

That the child is father to the man is fast being realized by women, with the result that much excellent work is done.

The establishment of creches for working mothers' babies, the instituting of happy evenings for poor children, the clubs for boys and girls, and the fresh air funds are proofs on the strides that the children's movement is making. Town children are not so easily influenced as country little ones; they are sharper and do not see much of the elements of love and mercy. "Alas!" Often it is difficult to make them believe in kindness to animals, and every one who judiciously and thoroughly establishes a band of mercy to dumb animals is doing good service to the cause.

The boys must be shown the cowardice of hitting anything weaker than themselves. It is useless to depend solely on religious teaching. When the name of the founder of Christianity is not much more than a blasphemy to many a street arab.

JAM MAKING

In jam-making, the first consideration is the choice of utensils. Copper, bell-metal, seamless steel, and aluminum preserving pans are all good, as they conduct the heat well and do not easily burn. For stirring the jam, wooden or silver spoons should be used; iron ones would spoil the color of the bright-colored jams.

An ordinary cooking range can be used, but a gas ring, or even an oil stove, is perhaps better, because the heat can be more easily regulated.

The quality of the jam must depend upon the quality of the fruit. It is a mistake to think half-ripe, or over-ripe fruit will do. It should be picked in dry weather with the sun upon it, and freed from stalks before weighing. The best sugar is the refined white lump usually sold for preserving, while crystallized Demarara sugar does very well for the cheaper fruits. Jam jars or bottles must be perfectly clean and dry before the jam is put in them. When filling with hot jam, they should be placed on a folded wet cloth, which will prevent their cracking. The jam must be made air-tight, either by the use of patent tops or ordinary paper. The jars should be stored in a dry cupboard.

Raspberry Jam

The addition of red currant juice greatly improves this jam. Allow a quarter of a pint to each pound of raspberries, and a pound of white preserving sugar broken up quite small. Weigh, and cook the fruit for a quarter of an hour before adding the currant juice and sugar. Bring to the boil, skim well, and boil for three-quarters of an hour to an hour, stirring nearly all the time.

Cherry Jam

Stone and weigh some sound, ripe Kentish cherries, crack the stones, and remove the kernels. To each pound of stoned cherries allow a pound of crushed lump sugar and a gill of red currant juice and water. Put the sugar, currant juice and kernels into the preserving pan, and boil them together for fifteen minutes, then add the cherries, bring to the boil, and cook quickly for about half an hour. Keep the jam well skimmed, stir a little on a cold plate, and put the jam, when ready, into small jars.

Apricot Jam

Dip the apricots into hot water, then into cold, and skin them, halve them, and remove the stones. Weigh the fruit. To each pound allow a pound of the best preserving sugar, crushing this as finely as possible. Crack the stones and blanch the kernels. Arrange the fruit and sugar in layers on a large dish. Stand it aside for twelve hours, then put the fruit, sugar and kernels into the preserving pan, bring gently to the boil, and cook slowly, skimming well. When the fruit is tender and looks clear, take it out and put it into jars. Boil up the syrup, and pour it over the fruit, adding the kernels.

Black Currant Jam

String the currants, weigh two pounds, and put them in a jar with half a pint of water. Stand the jar in a saucepan of boiling water till all the juice is extracted from the fruit, strain this into the preserving pan, and add four pounds of rhubarb that has been peeled and cut up finely, bring to the boil, and boil till tender, then add six pounds of black currants and eight pounds of preserving sugar. Bring to the boil, stirring constantly, and cook gently till the jam will stiffen when tested on a cold plate.

Greengage Jam

Select large ripe greengages, halve and stone them, and rub the fruit through a coarse wire sieve. Weigh the puree, and to each pound allow three-quarters of a pound of castor sugar. Boil these together till the jam will set when tested on a cold plate.

Rhubarb Jam

Remove the peel from full-grown rhubarb, cut up the sticks quite small, and to each pound allow a pound of the best preserving sugar, the pulp of two oranges, one, the strained juice of a lemon, tied in muslin, tender, then add the sugar, named, and boil for three-quarters of an hour, stirring nearly all the time.

Some Old-Time Pictures From "Punch"



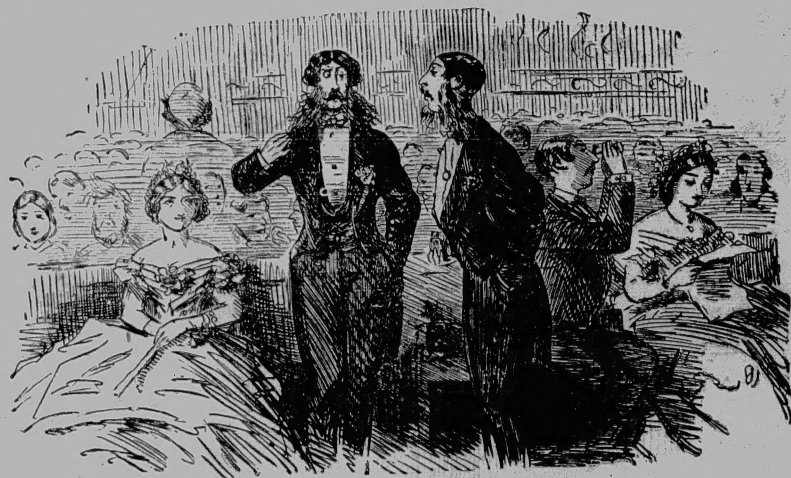
The Misses Weasel think Crinolines a preposterous and extravagant invention, and appear at Mrs. Roundabout's Party in a simple and Elegant Attire



Mamma (to Old Woman)—"Pray, have you met Two Ladies and a Gentleman?" Old Woman—"Well, I met Three People—but, la! there, I can't tell Ladies from Gentlemen now-a-days. When I was a Gal," etc.

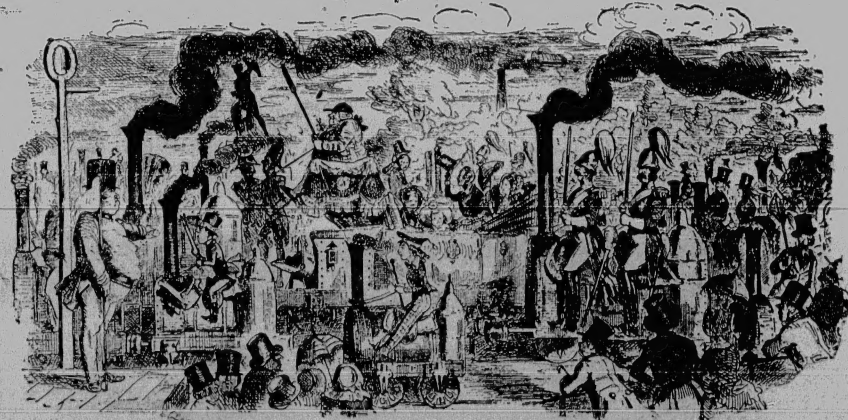


FASHIONS FOR 1844



AT SOTHERN'S PERFORMANCE OF DUNDREARY

First Swell—"A-a-waw! Waw! waw! How did you like him?"
Second Do—"Waw-waw-waw. No fellow evaw saw such a fellow. Gwoss cawicature-waw!"



HYDE PARK AS IT WILL BE



AUTUMNAL FASHIONS FOR LADIES

The above pictures were taken from the seventieth anniversary number of Punch, an issue which is a history in caricature of the last three score and ten years. Only the space available in the Colonist prevented the reproduction of more of them. Punch is a wonderful publication. It is truer than most histories, for it holds the mirror up to the passing show, and though the images are usually somewhat distorted—and distortion of characteristic features is the strength of caricature—they serve to bring out the salient points, and this after all is what we want to know. There are so many things to think about that most of us have no time to investigate details, and Punch comes to our rescue by showing us things as they really are, and not as we try to think they are.

The left-hand set of pictures are from

editions of Punch published between 1841 and 1850. On the reverse side of the page from which the "Fashions for 1844" was taken was a cartoon entitled "India in Two Hours; Punch's Aerial Courier." It represents a grotesque flying machine propelled by steam. The name of the artist is not given, but he wielded a prophetic pencil, for he foresaw the possibility of heavier-than-air machines propelled by power engines. The Fashions cartoon calls for no comment; to say anything about it would be like gilding gold. "Hyde Park As It Will Be" is not as far astray as it might be. The only defects of this prophetic cartoon arise from the fact that the cartoonist had not worked up his imagination to the point of conceiving of petrol and internal combustion engines. His principal motor car, that is the one in the centre of the picture, is not so very greatly unlike a modern six-seated one. The crinoline picture tells its own story. Later in the same issue Punch presents the converse

of this cartoon, showing the appearance of the Misses Weasel who resolved to attend in crinoline a party given in the days of tight skirts. Another fashion cartoon represents one of the ladies in it as expressing wonder if in years to come they will be thought to be as ridiculous as people in by-gone fashions appear to them.

The right-hand column is made up of cartoons from issues between 1850 and 1860. Not a few people may recall the days of the short skirts and baggy breeches, the days when Balmorals were strictly de rigueur. They will also remember the bonnets worn by the ladies at the right hand of the cartoon, which were then regarded as chic, but we did not say "chic" then, although these weren't the days when the English squire, convinced that his own country was going to the dogs, used to

say "They manage these things better in France." In "Autumn Fashions for Ladies" the fair dames of today, who imagine they are being exceptionally "smart" when they indulge in a cigarette, will see evidence that they were not quite as far ahead of their grandmothers as they fondly flatter themselves. Last of all we have the "Dundreary" selves. What memories this will call up in many minds! We talk today of "decadent" England, but the old land passed out of the stage which Dundreary satirized and which the cartoonist barely does justice to.

This page gives a little glimpse into things as they were and it shows that, whatever may be doubtful about our fashions, one thing is certain, namely, that we are making ourselves

absurd in the eyes of a coming generation, for not only Punch, but a score of other publications, are handing us down to posterity in all our up-to-date grotesqueness.

New Boy—Buried.
Schoolmaster—No. Before that, I meant.
New Boy—Alive, sir.
Schoolmaster—What is your father?
New Boy—Dead.
Schoolmaster—No, no! What was he?

Editor—In your story of the fire you refer to the chief as our "invincible old fire-fighter." Reporter—Yes, sir.
Editor—And yet in your next paragraph you say that he was "licked by the flames."